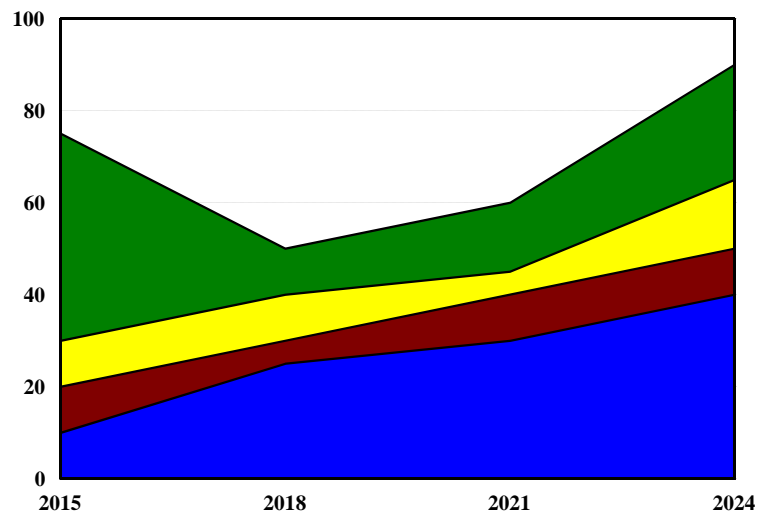


KANSAS SENTENCING COMMISSION

Fiscal Year 2015 Adult Inmate Prison Population Projections

Prison Population Projections



August 2014

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OVERVIEW OF FY 2015 PRISON POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Kansas prison population in FY 2014 has shown a slow but a steady increase since FY 2009. FY 2009 demonstrated the lowest and FY 2014 displayed highest prison population during the past ten years¹. Compared with that of FY 2013, FY 2014 prison population indicated an increase of 0.3% or 31 inmates. Prison admissions in FY 2014 increased by 2% when compared with that of FY 2013 and 6.9% over that of FY 2010². In FY 2014, direct new court commitments, probation condition violators and parole/postrelease condition violators consisted of 67.8% of prison admissions, indicating a decrease of 23.6% when compared with that of FY 2013. The three admission types in FY 2013 accounted for 91.4% of the total admissions.

Further examining the admissions types, direct new court commitments to prisons in FY 2014 indicated a decrease of 2.6% or 50 admissions when compared with that of FY 2013. Direct new court commitments in FY 2014 indicated a 3.4% decrease over that of FY 2010. The decrease of direct new court commitments reflects the past five years' declines of national and Kansas crime trends.

The prison admissions of probation condition violators in FY 2014 indicated a significant decrease of 16% and 20.3% respectively when compared with that of FY 2013 and FY 2010. The large decrease is due to implementation of the Justice Reinvestment Initiative in House Bill 2170 enacted into law in 2013.

The number of parole/postrelease supervision condition violators admitted to prison also demonstrated a decrease in FY 2014. When compared with that of FY 2013, parole/postrelease condition violators admitted to prison decreased by 9.1%, but showed an increase by 3.5% when compared with five years ago.

By contrast, the prison admissions of probation violators with new sentences and new convictions in FY 2014 increased by 97.5% and 365% respectively when compared with that of FY 2013 and FY 2010. This is due to DOC's classification policy change in 2013 and 2014.

Parole/postrelease supervision violators with new sentences admitted to prison in FY 2014 represented the highest level over the past five years, indicating an increase of 31.2% from FY 2010. When compared with last year's number, this group showed an increase of 4.5% or 8 admissions.

In examining the estimated prison bed needs by offense group, the largest increase in number is found in the offense group of Nondrug Severity Levels IV to VI over the ten-year forecast period, with an increase of 264 inmates. The second largest increase in the prison population for the ten-year forecast period is in the group of drug offenders, with an increase of 255 inmates. The third largest increase in prison population is the Offgrid offenders, with an increase of 251 inmates. The fourth largest increase on prison population is found in the group of Nondrug Severity Levels I to III with an increase of 233 inmates. The increase of the Offgrid prison population is the continuous impact of Jessica's Law (Senate Substitute for House Bill 2567). According to Jessica's Law, some child sex offenses previously classified in Nondrug Severity Levels I, II, III and V will be reclassified as Offgrid

¹ See Figure 12, Page 36.

² See Table 14, Page 35.

offenses with a minimum sentence of not less than 300 months (Hard 25). This reclassification will increase the Offgrid admissions to prison.

The increase of required prison beds for Nondrug Severity Levels I, II and III is due to the “stacking effect” of the longer pronounced sentence and the impact of House Bill 2707 which was enacted into law on July 1, 2008. The mandatory sentence requirement of this bill for an extreme sexual violent offender is not less than 50% of the center of the grid range of the sentence.

The prison population of Nondrug Severity Levels VII to X, the nonviolent or property offender population, also indicates an increase by 22% or 213 inmates over the ten years projection. In the last year’s model, this group was separated from probation condition violators for the first time. The increase of prison population is because that the special sentencing rules have played an important role in this group.

Previously, probation condition violators admitted to prison were required to serve their underlying prison sentence. House Bill 2170 enacted on or after July 1, 2013 requires probation condition violators to serve graduated sanctions instead of the underlying prison sentence, which includes: the intermediate sanction of confinement in jail for 2-3 days up to 18 days; If the violator already had at least one intermediate sanction of confinement in jail, remand the defendant to the custody of the Kansas Department of Corrections (KDOC) for a period of 120 days or 180 days, which the Secretary could reduce by up to 60 days or 90 days (this penalty could not be imposed more than once during the term of supervision); or if the violator already had been remanded to KDOC custody for a period of 180 days, revoke probation, assignment to community corrections, suspension of sentence, or nonprison sanction; require the defendant to serve the sentence imposed or any lesser sentence; and, if imposition of sentence was suspended. Graduated sanctions for probation condition violators would reduce the prison population of this offense group while the prison sanction from probation would require additional prison beds for this group. It is estimated that during the ten year forecast period, the prison population of sanction from probation will increase 102 inmates, an increase of 100% or 51 additional inmates from FY 2014’s number.

House Bill 2170 also requires that probation condition violators who are released from prison after July 1, 2013 will receive a postrelease supervision period. As a result, parole/postrelease condition violator population will slowly increase during the ten year forecast period with an increase of 6.1% or 32 inmates over the current population.

Pre-guideline (old law) inmate population (excludes old law offgrid) will gradually decrease over the ten-year forecast period. It is estimated that the population of this group will reduce to 33 inmates by 2024.

Overall, the FY 2015 projections indicate that prison population will increase slowly during the forecast period. By FY 2024, total prison population will reach 10,351 inmates, an increase of 739 inmates or 7.7% over the current population level³. Offgrid and Nondrug Severity Levels I, II and III inmates will account for 40.4% of the projected prison population in FY 2024. Nondrug Severity Levels IV, V and VI inmates will make up 18.4% and nonviolent inmates, Nondrug Severity Levels VII, VIII, IX and X will consist of 11.4% of the projected prison population in FY 2024. The projected drug inmate prison population will represent 13.9% while parole/postrelease supervision condition violators

³ See Table 10, Page 18.

will make up 5.4% of the forecasted prison population in FY 2024. Old law population, not including old law offgrid offenders, will account for 0.3% by FY 2024. Probation condition violators will make up 9.3% while prison sanction (2013 HB 2170) offenders will account for 1% of the projected population in FY 2024.

By FY 2024, male prison population will increase to 9,548 inmates, an increase of 6% or 675 inmates from the FY 2014 population. Female prison population will increase to 803 inmates, an increase of 64 inmates or 8.7% by FY 2024. Male inmates will account for 92% while female inmates will consist of 8% the forecast prison population in FY 2024⁴.

METHODS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Source of Data Used for the Projections

Data utilized for the FY 2015 prison population projections are based upon the most recent felony sentencing information and current prison information as occurred during FY 2014. These data includes the automated and non-automated data files collected from the Kansas Department of Corrections (KDOC) and the FY 2014 felony journal entry sentencing information collected by the Kansas Sentencing Commission (KSC). Data provided by KDOC includes:

1. Prison admissions
2. Prison populations
3. Prison releases
4. Parole/postrelease supervision populations
5. Parole/postrelease supervision discharges
6. Parole hearing decisions
7. DOC monthly offender population reports
8. Prison and jail sanctions from probation

Data collected by the KSC includes:

1. Prison sentences
2. Probation sentences
3. Probation revocations

The above combined data sources provide the information for the Prison Projection Consensus Group to make the final decisions regarding assumptions that must be built into the model. The sentencing journal entry databases from the KSC provide sentencing trends that impact policy changes. The prison admission file contains each individual admission event with the type of admission, the length of sentence, jail credit, special sentencing rule applied, departure information, and concurrent or consecutive sentences applied. The prison population stock file provides additional information which is used by the Prison Projection Consensus Group as well as characteristics of the June 30 incarceration population. The prison release file informs the Consensus Group of the type of release and the actual length of stay for each individual prisoner. Parole/postrelease supervision and parole hearing files provide information regarding parole population, parole discharges, parole hearing decisions, and waiting time between each parole hearing. KDOC monthly offender population reports are utilized for the monitoring aspect of monthly population.

⁴ See Figures 2 & 3, Page 19 & 20.

Consensus Group

In an attempt to formulate the most accurate assumptions, the Sentencing Commission utilizes a Prison Population Consensus Group to review and establish the final set of assumptions that are utilized in building the simulation model. Members of the Consensus Group represent various criminal justice agencies which play a role in processing an individual through the criminal justice system. Members contribute their agencies' expertise regarding formal and informal procedures and provide relevant information and data on specific issues or practices which may affect prison population.

Members of the FY 2015 Prison Population Projection Consensus Group:

Barry, Jessica	Kansas Department of Corrections
Chang, Kunlun	Kansas Sentencing Commission
Dazey, Jeffrey	Board of Indigent Defense Services
Emerson, Kevin	28 th Judicial Court Services
Fowler, Honorable W. Lee	Fifth Judicial District
Gillespie, Betsy	Johnson County Community Corrections
Harmon, Brenda	Kansas Sentencing Commission
Hokanson, Jeff	10 th Judicial Court Services
Klump, Ed	Kansas Sheriffs Association
Lu, Fengfang	Kansas Sentencing Commission
McNeal, Marie	Kansas Department of Corrections
Mechler, Chris	Office of Judicial Administration
Mitchell, Ellen	Saline County District Attorney
Rice, Liz	Kansas Department of Corrections
Riggin, Dave	Kansas Department of Corrections
Roberts, Secretary Ray	Kansas Department of Corrections
Schultz, Scott	Kansas Sentencing Commission
Ternes, Honorable Stephen J.	Eighteenth Judicial District
Wilson, Honorable Evelyn	Third Judicial District

The Consensus Group held two meetings to review sentencing trends, identify policy changes that may affect future prison bed needs and identify assumptions to be incorporated into the forecast model.

FY 2015 Prison Population Projection Assumptions

1. The model begins on July 1, 2014.
2. The model is based on FY 2014 data (July 1, 2013 - June 30, 2014).
3. This prison population projection is for a ten-year forecasting period (FY 2015 to FY 2024).
4. The projection model is designed to simulate all new commitments to prison, from FY 2015 forward, under sentencing guidelines, with a determinate sentence length.
5. Admission Trends:
 - a) New Court Commitments. Direct new court commitments to prison in FY 2014 (offenders not on any type of supervision at the time of conviction and subsequent admission to prison) indicated a decrease of 2.6% or 50 admissions when compared to FY 2013. Compared with FY 2010, the admissions to prison indicate a decrease of 3.4% or 64 admissions. FY 2010 indicated a total of 1,908; FY 2011 showed a total of 1,995; FY 2012 indicated a total of 1,975; FY 2013 displayed a total of 1,894 admissions and FY 2014 showed a total of 1,844 admissions.
 - b) Probation Condition Violators. In FY 2014, 1,368 probation condition violators were admitted to prison, indicating a decrease of 16% or 261 admissions from FY 2013 and a decrease of 20.3% or 349 admissions from FY 2010. Probation condition violators admitted to prison during the five years were: 1,717 in FY 2010, 1,626 in FY 2011, 1,682 in FY 2012, 1,629 in FY 2013 and 1,368 in FY 2014. The decrease of probation condition violators in FY 2014 was due to the implementation of HB 2170 passed in 2013, which introduces graduated sanctions for probation condition violators.
 - c) Graduated Sanctions for Probation Condition Violators. In FY 2014, 319 probation condition violators received 323 prison sanctions. Four of the 319 offenders received 2 prison sanctions. Three of them received one 120-day and one 180-day sanction. One received two 120-day sanctions. Of 323 prison sanctions, 197 were 120 days; 125 were 180 days and one was 270 days. The average length of stay in prison was 32 days for the 120-day, 59 days for the 180-day and 119 days for the 270-day sanction.
 - d) Probation Violators with New Sentence. Probation violators with a new sentence and new conviction in FY 2014 indicated an increase of 97.5% or 193 admissions from FY 2013 and an increase of 365.5% or 307 admissions from FY 2010. FY 2010 displayed 84 admissions for this group. FY 2011 demonstrated 91 admissions for this group. FY 2012 indicated 180 admissions. FY 2013 showed 198 admissions while FY 2014 indicated 391 admissions, representing the highest admissions in the past five years. According to KDOC, the large increase of probation violators with new sentences is due to the new rule of computation of this group and direct new court commitments.
 - e) Total New Commitments: Rate of Growth. The total new commitments of the above groups in FY 2014 increased by 5.5% or 205 admissions when compared with that of 2013. In the past ten

years, the growth rates for new commitments (which, for projection purposes, include direct new court admissions, probation condition violators, sanction from probation and probation violators with new sentences/new conviction) are as follows:

FY 2004 to FY 2005	0.9%
FY 2005 to FY 2006	11.5%
FY 2006 to FY 2007	-8.9%
FY 2007 to FY 2008	-5.1%
FY 2008 to FY 2009	-0.1%
FY 2009 to FY 2010	13.3%
FY 2010 to FY 2011	0.1%
FY 2011 to FY 2012	3.4%
FY 2012 to FY 2013	-3.0%
FY 2013 to FY 2014	5.5%
<i>Average yearly growth rate (FY 2005 to FY 2014)</i>	1.8%

The new commitment growth rate assumption utilized in last year's model was 1.5% annually from FY 2014 to FY 2023. **The consensus group agreed to reduce probation condition violators by 30%, increase prison sanction admissions from probation by 50% and remain the 1.5% annual growth for the new commitments in the FY 2015 Model.**

6. Guideline postrelease supervision condition violators may serve up to 180 days. The average length of stay for this group was 145 days in the FY 2010 model. The average length of stay for this group in FY 2011 was 150 days. The actual average length of stay for this group in FY 2012 was 155 days. The actual average length of stay for this group in FY 2013 was 144 days. The consensus group agreed to use 144 days for this group in the FY 2014 model. The actual average length of stay for this group in FY 2014 was 132 days. **The consensus group agreed to use 132 days for this group in the FY 2015 model.**
7. In FY 2014, a total of 1,122 parole/postrelease and conditional release condition violators were returned to prison. Of this number, 30 were 4th or subsequent DUI offenders, indicating a decrease of 14 offenders when compared to last year (44 DUI violators in FY 2013). The average rate of parole/postrelease and conditional release condition violators per month was 94 offenders, which was an average of 6 offenders per month below the projected 100 offenders per month in last year's projection model. According to HB 2170 effective on July 1, 2013, probation condition violators will receive postrelease supervision period after released from prison, which may increase the number of condition violations. The consensus group agreed that the return rate of 100 offenders per month were used in the FY 2014. **The consensus group agreed that the return rate of 100 offenders per month will be used in the FY 2015 Model.**
8. In FY 2014, a total of 185 parole/postrelease violators with new sentences were admitted to prison, representing the same number from the assumption used in last year's forecast model (185 returns). When compared with the actual admissions of FY 2013, the FY 2014 number indicated an increase of 8 admissions. In review of the past five years' data, parole/postrelease violators with new sentence in FY 2014 indicated the highest increase from FY 2010. (FY 2010-141, FY 2011-161, FY 2012-141, FY 2013-177 and FY 2014-185). Last year the consensus group agreed

to use 185 returns with new sentences for the FY 2014 Model. **The consensus group agreed to use 185 returns with new sentence in the FY 2015 Model.**

Forecast Technique

The forecast technique used in the projection is the Wizard Model developed by the JFA Institute/JFA Associates. The Wizard Model utilizes a modeling technique that is a combination of stochastic entity simulation and a Monte Carlo simulation. The stochastic or probabilistic technique utilizes a random number process to simulate the movement of offenders through the correctional system. The Monte Carlo technique converts the random numbers chosen into individual cases (offenders admitted to prison) and places the inmate in one of the possible statuses available, such as prison, parole, postrelease, or discharge. The Wizard simulates and generates prison bed needs for a ten-year forecast period based upon the sentencing trends, the number of admissions, the length of stay, jail credits, good time lost or earned and inmate age cohorts, as well as the assumptions provided by the Consensus Group and changes in sentencing policy.

KEY FINDINGS OF FISCAL YEAR 2014 DATA

1. A total number of 9,612 offenders were incarcerated in KDOC on June 30, 2014, representing an increase of 31 offenders when compared with that of FY 2013. Of the total number, 9,070 were guideline offenders and 541 were pre-guideline offenders. Nearly all the pre-guideline offenders were Offgrid, Nondrug Severity Levels I to III offenders and parole condition violators, except two probation condition violators.
2. In FY 2014, 5,307 offenders were admitted to prison, representing the highest number in the past five years. Of those 5,307 offenders, new commitments accounted for 67.8% (3,926 admissions), which included 34.7% direct new court commitments, 25.8% probation condition violators, 6.1% prison sanctions (2013 HB 2170) from probation and 7.3% probation violators with new sentence and new conviction.
3. Compared with FY 2013, the total number of new commitments sentenced to prison in FY 2014 increased by 5.5% or 205 admissions. Among the total of new commitments to prison, direct new court commitments accounted for 1,844 admissions, demonstrating a decrease of 2.6% or 50 admissions; probation condition violators indicated a decrease of 16% or 261 admissions. The large decrease of probation condition violators is due to the implementation of HB 2170. Because of this bill, probation condition violators will receive 2 or 3 days jail sanctions up to a total of 18 days and after that a 120-day or 180-day prison sanctions. Probation violators with new sentence and new conviction displayed an increase of 97.5% or 193 admissions, representing the highest admission group in the past five years.
4. In FY 2014, 319 probation condition violators received a total of 323 prison sanctions. Of the 323 sanctions, 197 were 120 days; 125 were 180 days and one 270 days. The average length of stay in prison is 32 days for the 120-day, 59 days for the 180-day and 119 days for the 270-day sanction. Nearly 64% of the prison sanctions had no jail sanctions; 27% had one jail sanction; 7% had two jail sanctions and 2% had 3 or more jail sanctions.
5. Parole/post-release condition violators and conditional release violators made up 21.2% or 1,122 admissions of the total admissions in FY 2014, indicating a decrease of 9% from that of FY 2013 but an increase of 3.5% from that of FY 2010. Further analysis indicated that among the total 1,122 parole/postrelease condition violators, 30 were 4th or subsequent DUI offenders who are classified as non-grid offenders, indicating a decrease of 14 violators when compared with FY 2013.
6. The average length of sentence of probation condition violators in FY 2014 was 20.5 months. The average jail credit was 165 days or 5.5 months and the average length of stay in prison was 12 months. These numbers had no significant changes from last year. Further examination of the releases displayed that 87.4% of them were lower level offenders ranging from Drug Severity Levels III to V and Nondrug Severity Levels VII to X.
7. The average length of stay in prison for pre-guideline parole condition violators in FY 2014 was calculated to be 31.3 months, indicating a decrease of 10.4 months from the length of stay observed during FY 2013 (41.7 months). The average length of stay for the guideline postrelease supervision

condition violators in FY 2014 was 4.3 months (131 days), 12 days lesser than the average length of stay in FY 2013 (4.7 months or 143 days).

8. Compared with FY 2013, the average lengths of sentence of the guideline nondrug sentences in FY 2014 decreased by 15.2 months at Severity Level I, 5.3 months at Severity Level IV and 1.4 months at Severity Level VI. The average sentence lengths increased by 23.5 months for Severity Level II, 62.5 months for Severity Level III and 2.2 months for Severity Level V. No significant changes are identified in the other severity levels. Both the admission numbers and the average sentence length of drug guideline sentences in FY 2014 remained constant when compared to FY 2013.
9. During FY 2014, the admissions of parole/postrelease condition violators with new felony sentences (including conditional release violators with new felony sentences) represented 185 admissions, indicating an increase of 8 admissions or 4.5% when compared with the returns in FY 2013 and 44 admissions or 31.2% when compared with those of FY 2010.
10. In FY 2014, 207 Drug Severity Level V offenders were admitted to prison. Of this number, 151 were new court commitments, 70 probation condition violators, 44 sanctions from probation, 32 probation violators with new sentence and new conviction, one parole condition violator, six parole violators with new sentence and three others. When compared with that of FY 2013, the number of Drug Severity Level V increased by 251 admissions. It should be noted that FY 2014 was the second year of the implementation of the five-level drug grid.
11. The analysis on sex offenses under Jessica's Law indicates that 76 offenders were admitted to prison under this law in FY 2014, a decrease of three admissions compared with FY 2014. Of this number, 67 were new court commitments, three probation condition violators, one probation violator with new sentence, four parole condition violators and one parole violator with new sentence. Of the 76 offenders, 21 were sentenced at Hard 25; two were life without parole; 47 were sentenced below 300 months. The analysis of the sentence length demonstrates that 40% of the sentences were downward durational departure to guidelines. The percentage of downward durational departures increased by 5% compared with that of FY 2013 (35%). The average sentence length of the downward durational departures increased from 133.6 months in FY 2013 to 162.6 months in FY 2014, an increase of 29 months.

**Table 1: Prison Population Characteristics
6/30/2014**

Severity Level	Pre-Guideline		Guideline		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
D1	0	0.0%	287	3.0%	287	3.0%
D2	0	0.0%	149	1.6%	149	1.6%
D3	0	0.0%	309	3.2%	309	3.2%
D4	0	0.0%	256	2.7%	256	2.7%
D5	0	0.0%	182	1.9%	182	1.9%
N1	95	1.0%	983	10.2%	1078	11.2%
N2	65	0.7%	271	2.8%	336	3.5%
N3	36	0.4%	1231	12.8%	1267	13.2%
N4	1	0.0%	307	3.2%	308	3.2%
N5	3	0.0%	1129	11.7%	1132	11.8%
N6	0	0.0%	203	2.1%	203	2.1%
N7	2	0.0%	550	5.7%	552	5.7%
N8	0	0.0%	167	1.7%	167	1.7%
N9	0	0.0%	232	2.4%	232	2.4%
N10	0	0.0%	13	0.1%	13	0.1%
Offgrid	191	2.0%	1019	10.6%	1210	12.6%
Probation Condition Violators	2	0.0%	1351	14.1%	1353	14.1%
Sanction from Probation	0	0.0%	51	0.5%	51	0.5%
Parole/Postrelease Condition Violators	146	1.5%	380	4.0%	526	5.5%
Subtotal	541	5.6%	9070	94.4%	9611	100.0%
Nongrid/Missing					1	0.0%
Total					9612	100.0%

Source: DOC prison population file.

Table 2: Comparison of Actual Prison Population between FY 2013 And FY 2014

Offender Group	2013	2014	Difference
Drug	1087	1183	96
N1 to N3	2469	2485	16
N4 to N6	1584	1639	55
N7 to N10	844	963	119
Sanction from Probation	0	51	51
Probation Condition Violators	1573	1353	-220
Offgrid Including Old Law Lifer	1174	1210	36
Parole/Post Release Violators	623	526	-97
Old Law Inmates	226	202	-24
Total	9581	9612	31

Table 3: Guideline Admission Characteristics - FY 2014

Severity Level	Number Admitted	Percent Admitted	Average Sentence (Months)	Jail Credit (Days)	Probation Condition Violators (%)	Probation Violators w/New Sentence (%)
D1	37	0.9%	95.0	302.7	8.1	5.4
D2	43	1.1%	69.5	172.0	9.3	4.7
D3	230	5.9%	39.3	161.2	37.4	11.3
D4	422	10.7%	22.7	152.0	65.9	10.2
D5	253	6.4%	26.7	121.7	27.7	12.6
N1	77	2.0%	251.2	364.6	0.0	3.9
N2	19	0.5%	161.4	371.6	0.0	5.3
N3	166	4.2%	157.3	365.8	6.0	6.0
N4	74	1.9%	71.6	281.8	12.2	5.4
N5	383	9.8%	58.8	236.9	21.7	11.1
N6	120	3.1%	38.9	209.3	27.5	10.9
N7	610	15.5%	28.3	179.3	45.1	14.8
N8	332	8.5%	17.2	142.6	52.4	14.1
N9	670	17.1%	12.8	127.4	45.4	10.4
N10	76	1.9%	8.7	114.4	46.1	5.2
Offgrid	85	2.2%	-	-	N/A	N/A
Sanction	323	8.2%	-	-	N/A	N/A
Nongrid	4	0.1%				
Unknown	2	0.1%				
Total	3926	100.0%				

Source: DOC admission file.

**Table 4: New Court Commitment Prison Admissions
by Severity Level in FY 2014**

Severity Level	Number of Admission	Average Sentence (Months)	Jail Credit (Days)
D1	32	93.8	290.1
D2	37	72.5	162.6
D3	118	46.1	126.2
D4	101	29.7	142.8
D5	151	30.4	122.9
N1	74	242.5	367.8
N2	18	162.9	385.4
N3	146	163.8	354.3
N4	61	69.3	278.7
N5	257	60.9	217.9
N6	74	38.2	205.5
N7	245	33.6	169.6
N8	111	19.0	119.3
N9	296	14.3	119.4
N10	37	10.1	119.1
Total	1758	60.3	184.8

Source: FY 2014 DOC admission file.

**Table 5: Probation Condition Violators Admitted To Prison
by Severity Level in FY 2014**

Severity Level	Number of Admission	Average Sentence (Months)	Jail Credit (Days)
D1	3	124.3	450.7
D2	4	46.3	207.8
D3	86	27.7	193.7
D4	278	19.6	152.3
D5	70	17.2	116.2
N3	10	74.9	485.4
N4	9	59.3	280.4
N5	83	49.1	276.4
N6	33	35.2	189.4
N7	275	21.7	176.2
N8	174	14.1	151.4
N9	304	10.7	132.2
N10	35	7.1	109.7
Total	1364	20.5	164.7

Source: FY 2014 DOC admission file.

**Table 6: Prison Sanctions From Probation
by Jail Sanction**

Jail Sanction	Number of Cases	Percent
No Jail Sanction	206	63.9
1 Jail Sanction	88	27.2
2 Jail Sanctions	22	6.8
3 Jail Sanctions	2	0.6
4 or More Jail Sanctions	5	1.5
Total	323	100.0

Source: FY 2014 DOC prison sanction admissions matched with TOADS sanctions.

Note: Four offenders received two prison sanctions.

**Table 7: Comparison of Guideline New Commitments
Admissions to Prison by Severity Level and Drug Offense
FY 2010, FY 2013 and FY 2014**

Severity Level & Offense	FY 2010	FY 2013	FY 2014	Difference Between 2010 & 2014	Difference Between 2013 & 2014
N1	81	88	77	-4	-11
N2	22	11	19	-3	8
N3	253	196	166	-87	-30
N4	76	76	74	-2	-2
N5	406	394	383	-23	-11
N6	68	126	120	52	-6
N7	644	659	610	-34	-49
N8	335	349	332	-3	-17
N9	555	654	670	115	16
N10	127	79	76	-51	-3
Drug	1026	986	985	-41	-1
Total	3593	3618	3512	-81	-106

Source: DOC admission file.

Note: New commitments include direct new court admissions, condition probation violators, and probation violators with new sentence/ new conviction.

**Table 8: Average Length of Sentence by Severity Level and Drug Offense
FY 2010, FY 2013 and FY 2014**

Severity Level & Offense	FY2010	FY 2013	FY 2014	Difference Between 2010 & 2014 (Month)	Difference Between 2013 & 2014 (Month)
N1	243.9	266.4	251.2	7.3	-15.2
N2	167.0	137.9	161.4	-5.6	23.5
N3	86.8	94.8	157.3	70.5	62.5
N4	65.3	76.9	71.6	6.3	-5.3
N5	58.8	56.6	58.8	0.0	2.2
N6	33.9	40.3	38.9	5.0	-1.4
N7	27.2	27.0	28.3	1.1	1.3
N8	18.5	16.9	17.2	-1.3	0.3
N9	12.8	12.6	12.8	0.0	0.2
N10	8.5	9.0	8.7	0.2	-0.3
Drug	29.9	32.1	32.4	2.5	0.3

Source: DOC admission file.

**Table 9: Comparative Analysis of
Condition Parole/Post Release Supervision Violators
between FY 2013 and FY 2014**

Law	Number of Admission				Average Length of Stay in Month			
	2013	FY 2014	Change #	Change %	FY 2013	FY 2014	Change #	Change %
Guideline	1169	1062	-107	-9.2%	4.7	4.3	-0.4	-8.5%
Pre-guideline	65	60	-5	-7.7%	41.7	31.3	-10.4	-24.9%
Total	1234	1122	-112	-9.1%				

Source: DOC admission and release files.

FY 2015 PRISON POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Table 10: FY 2015 Prison Population Projection by Offense Group

Offender Group	2014*	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	# Change	% Change
Drug	1183	1256	1333	1327	1316	1348	1333	1395	1399	1402	1438	255	21.6%
N1 to N3	2485	2473	2485	2518	2560	2595	2630	2631	2660	2686	2718	233	9.4%
N4 to N6	1639	1691	1725	1748	1745	1757	1802	1811	1842	1896	1903	264	16.1%
N7 to N10	963	1047	1064	1086	1094	1082	1122	1108	1163	1161	1176	213	22.1%
Sanction	51	97	98	101	98	103	103	105	101	106	102	51	100.0%
Probation Condition Violators	1353	1189	1090	1064	990	990	998	987	961	964	962	-391	-28.9%
Offgrid Including Old Law Lifer	1210	1223	1251	1276	1304	1329	1369	1390	1413	1443	1461	251	20.7%
Parole/Post Release Violators	526	527	518	533	544	519	520	517	550	553	558	32	6.1%
Old Law Inmates	202	156	132	105	84	74	61	52	48	38	33	-169	-83.7%
Total	9612	9659	9696	9758	9735	9797	9938	9996	10137	10249	10351	739	7.7%

* Actual prison population on June 30, 2014.

Figure 1: Kansas Prison Population - Actual and Projected

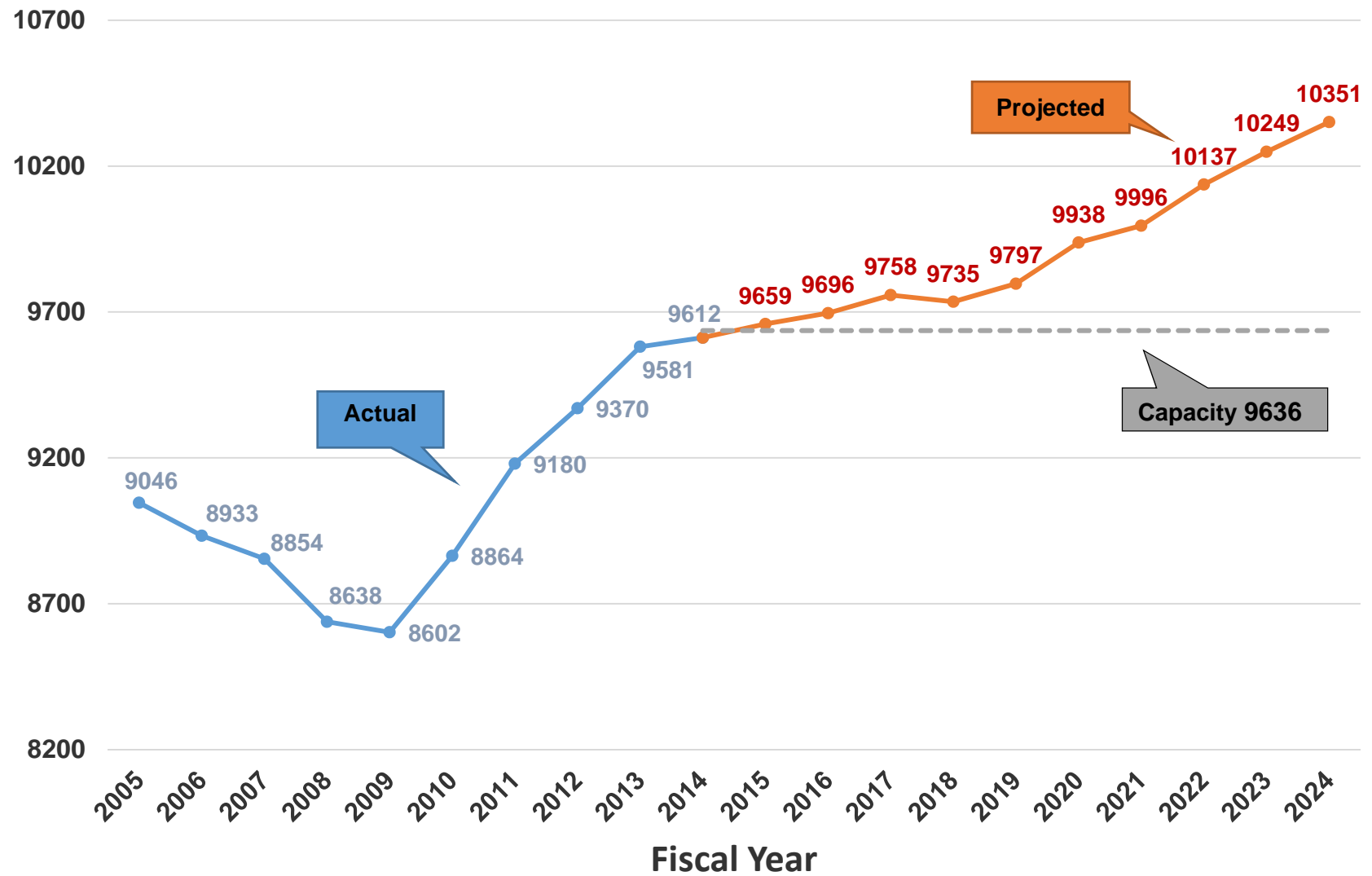


Figure 2: Male Prison Population - Actual and Projected

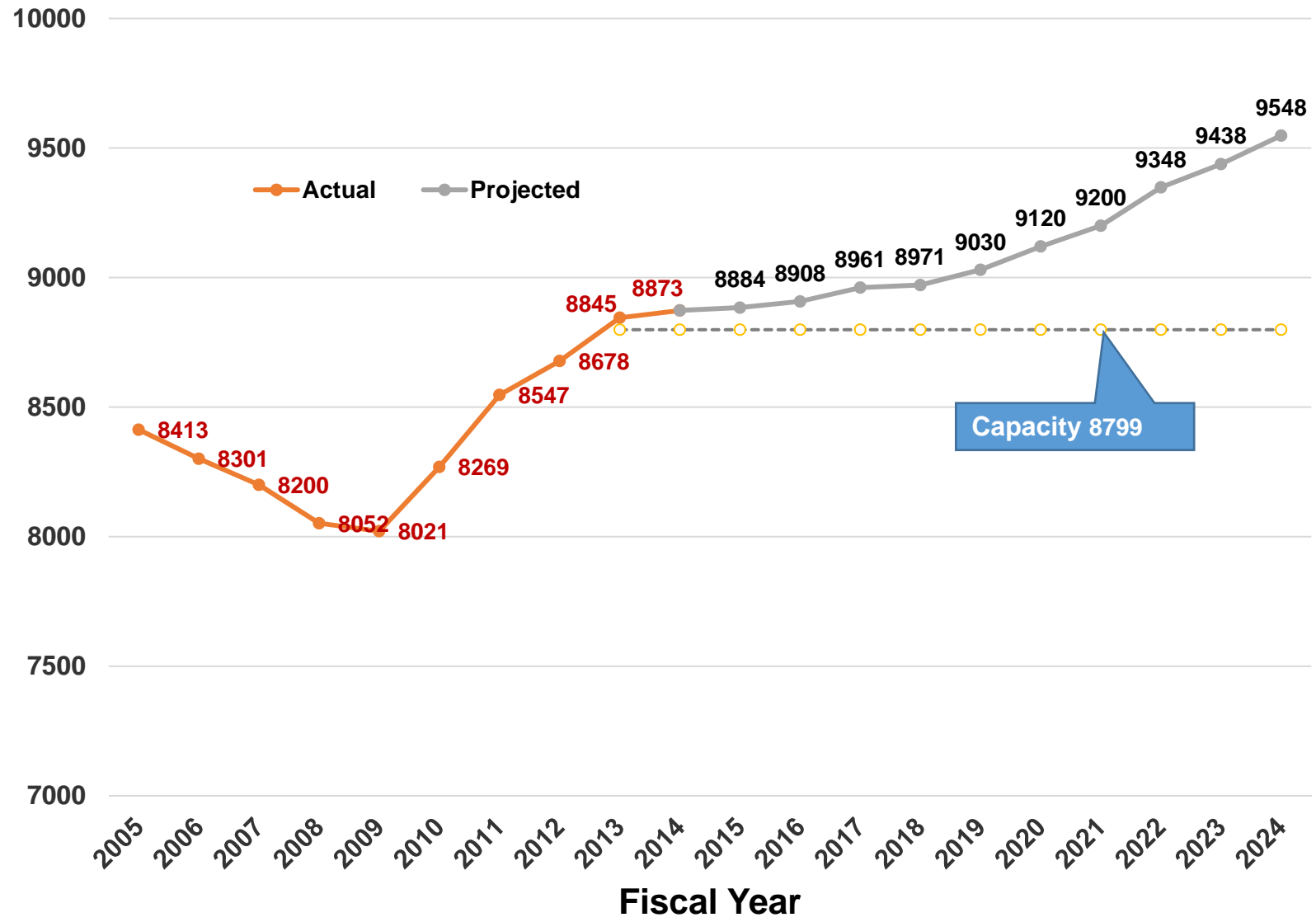


Figure 3: Female Prison Population - Actual and Projected

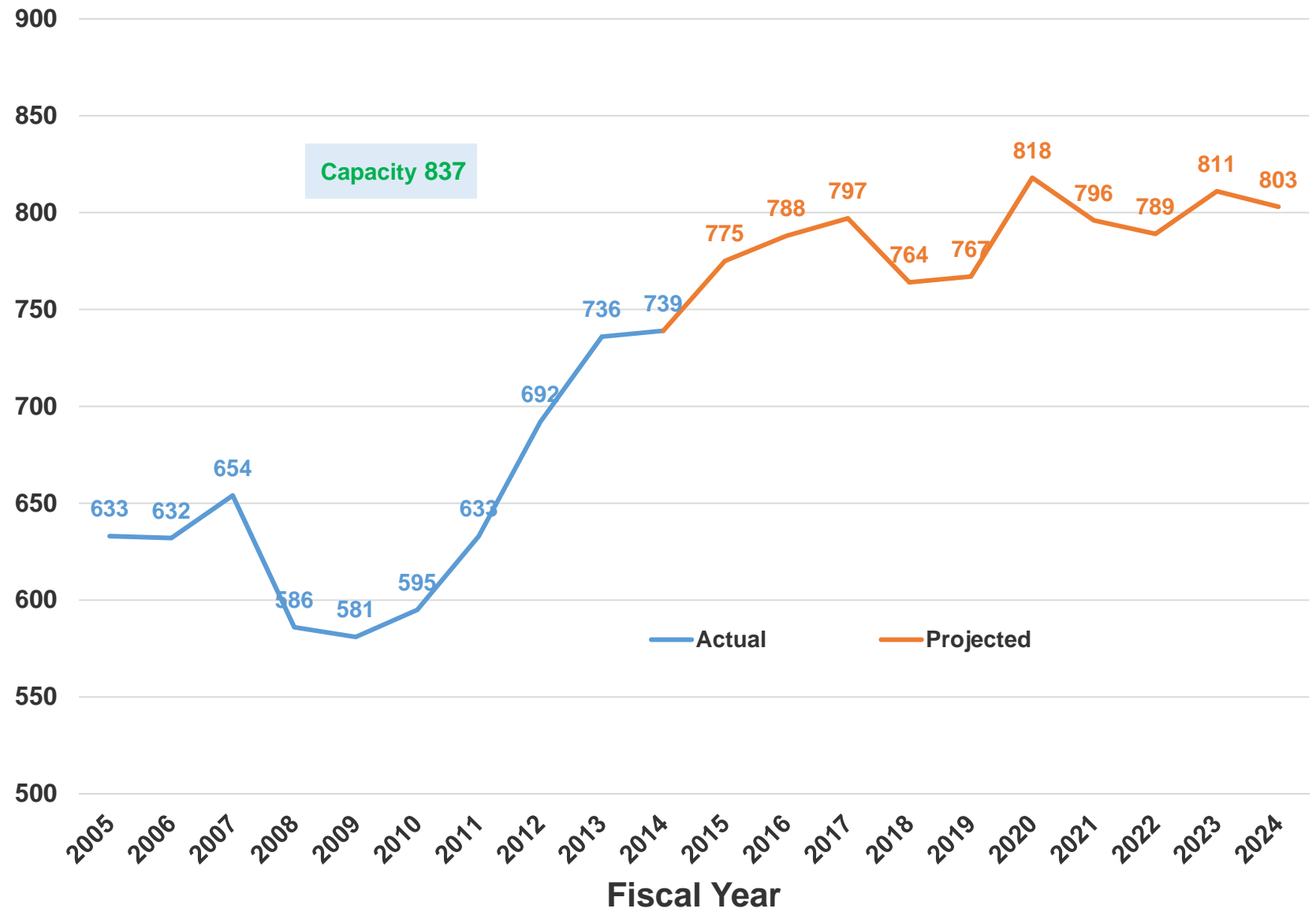
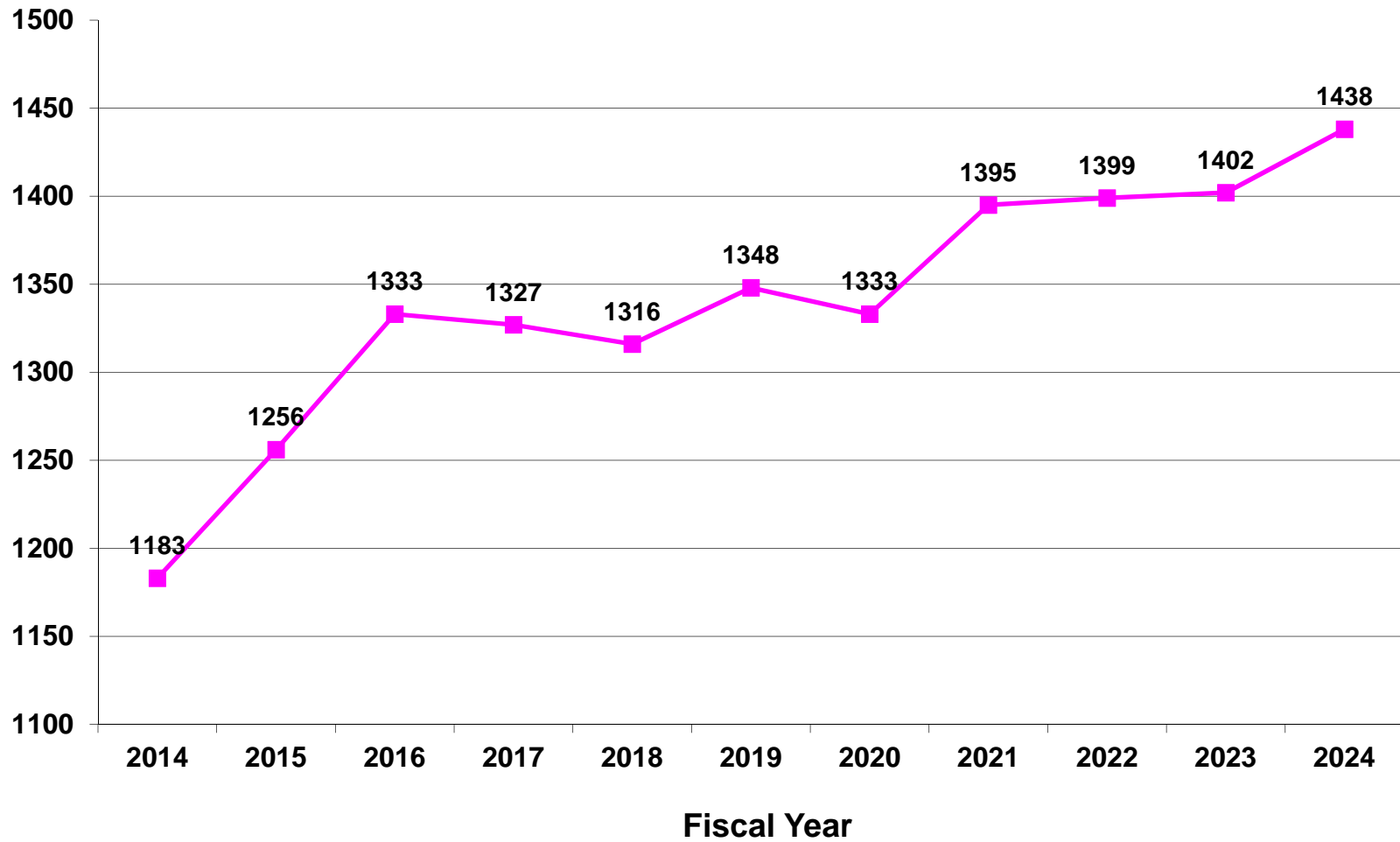
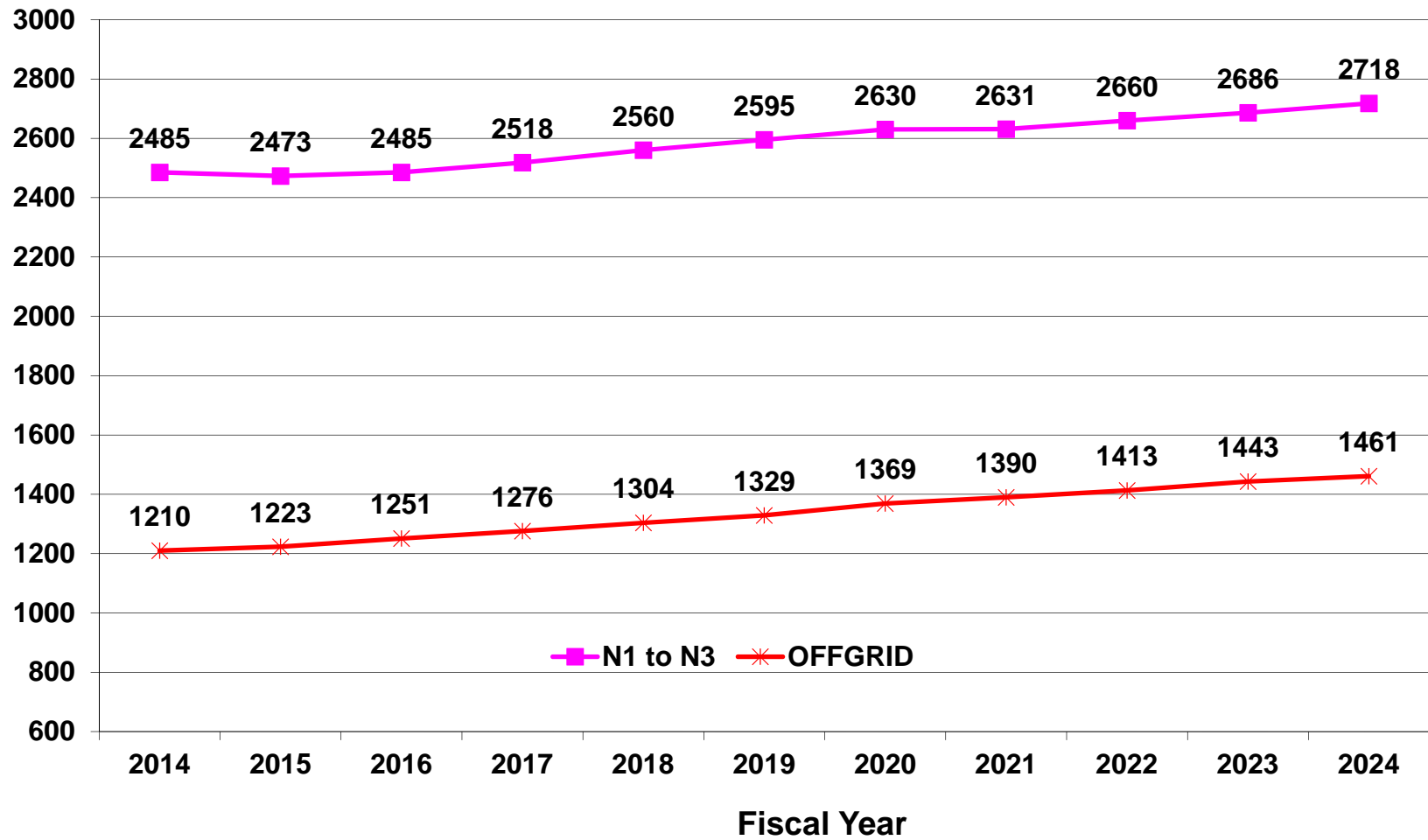


Figure 4: Projected Drug Inmate Prison Population



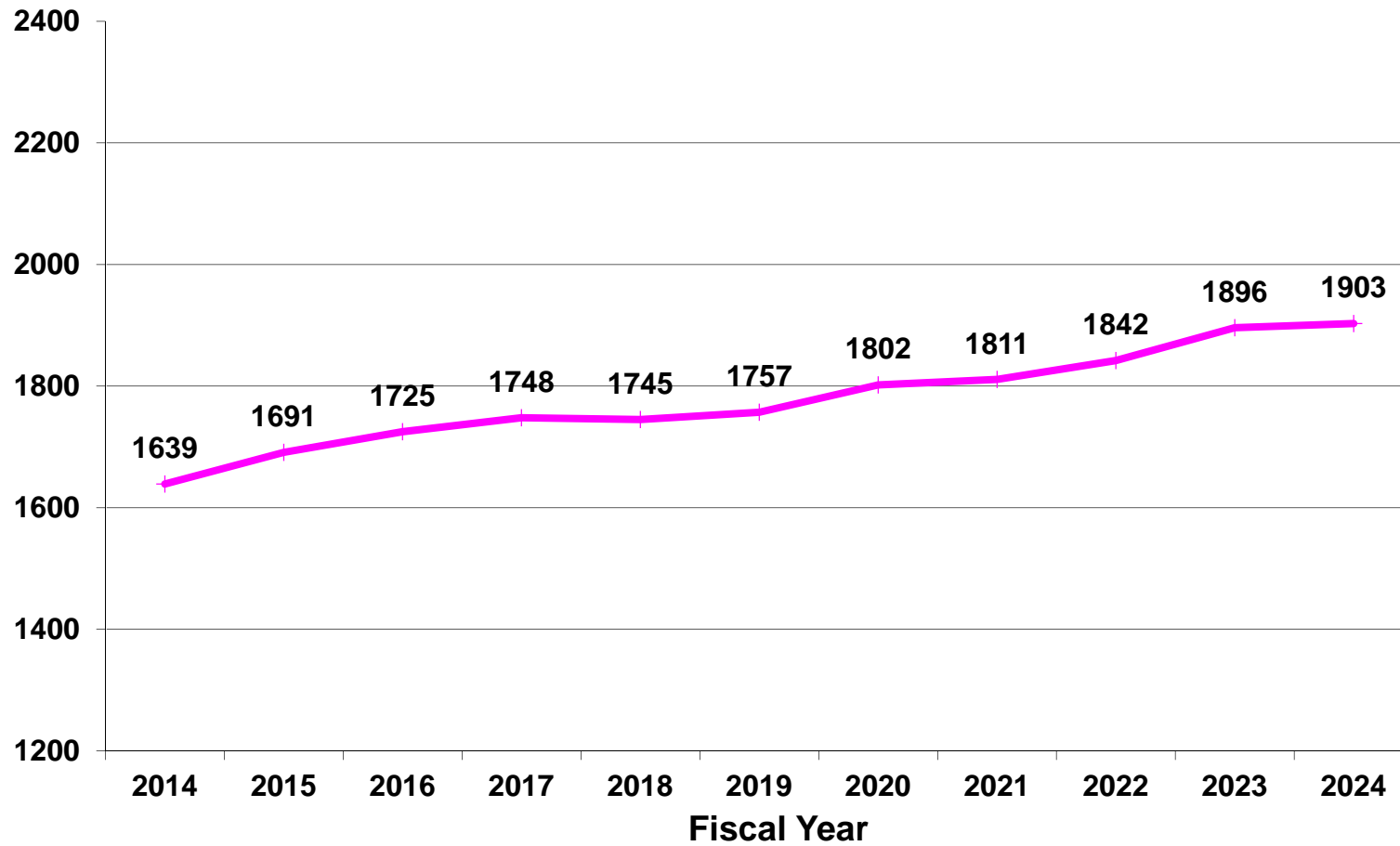
* Actual prison population on June 30, 2014.
This group accounts for 13.9% of the total projected prison population in FY 2024.

Figure 5: Projected Violent Inmate Prison Population



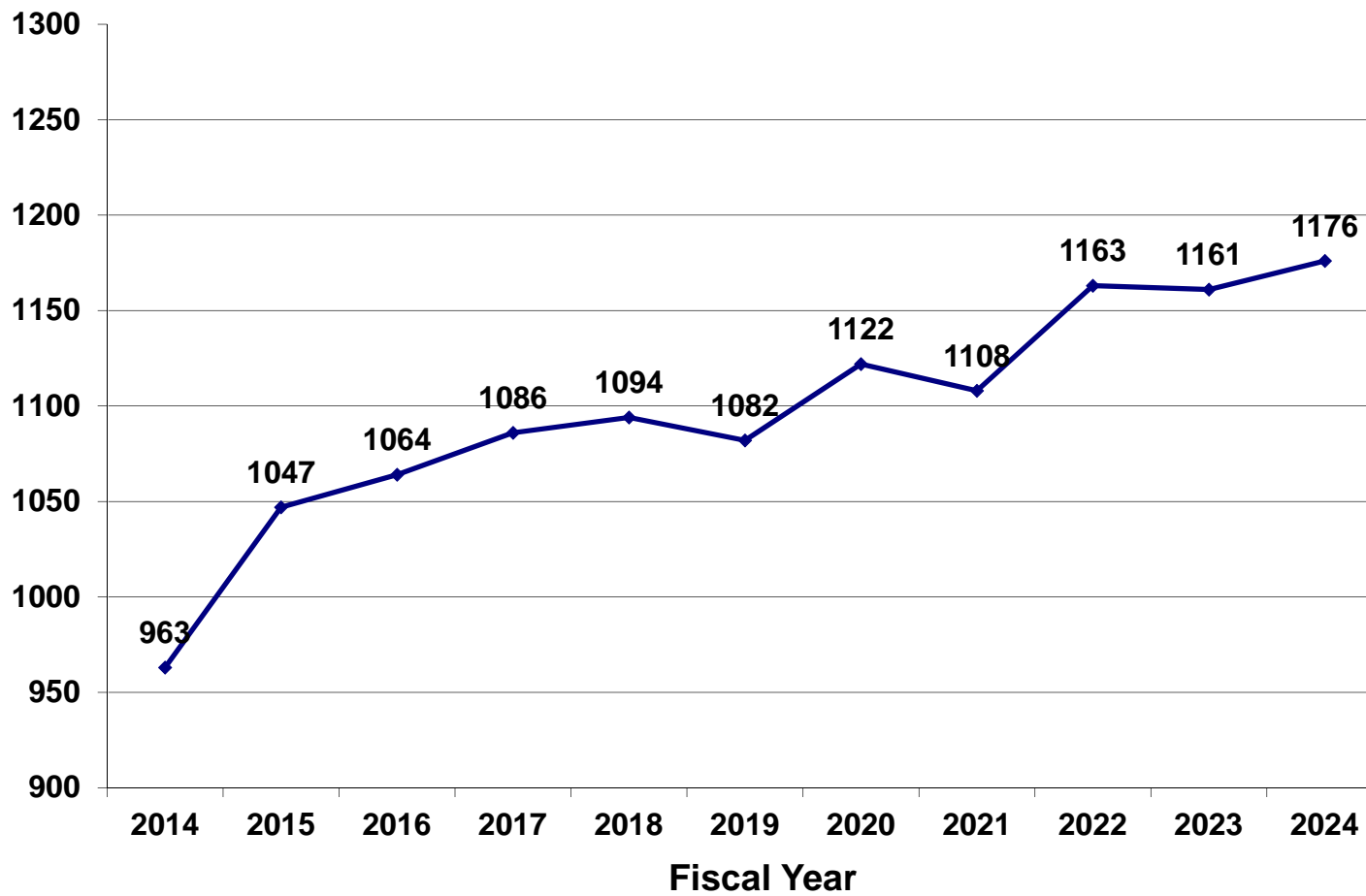
* Actual prison population on June 30, 2014.
This group accounts for 40.4% of the total projected prison population in FY 2024.

Figure 6: Projected N4-N6 Inmate Prison Population



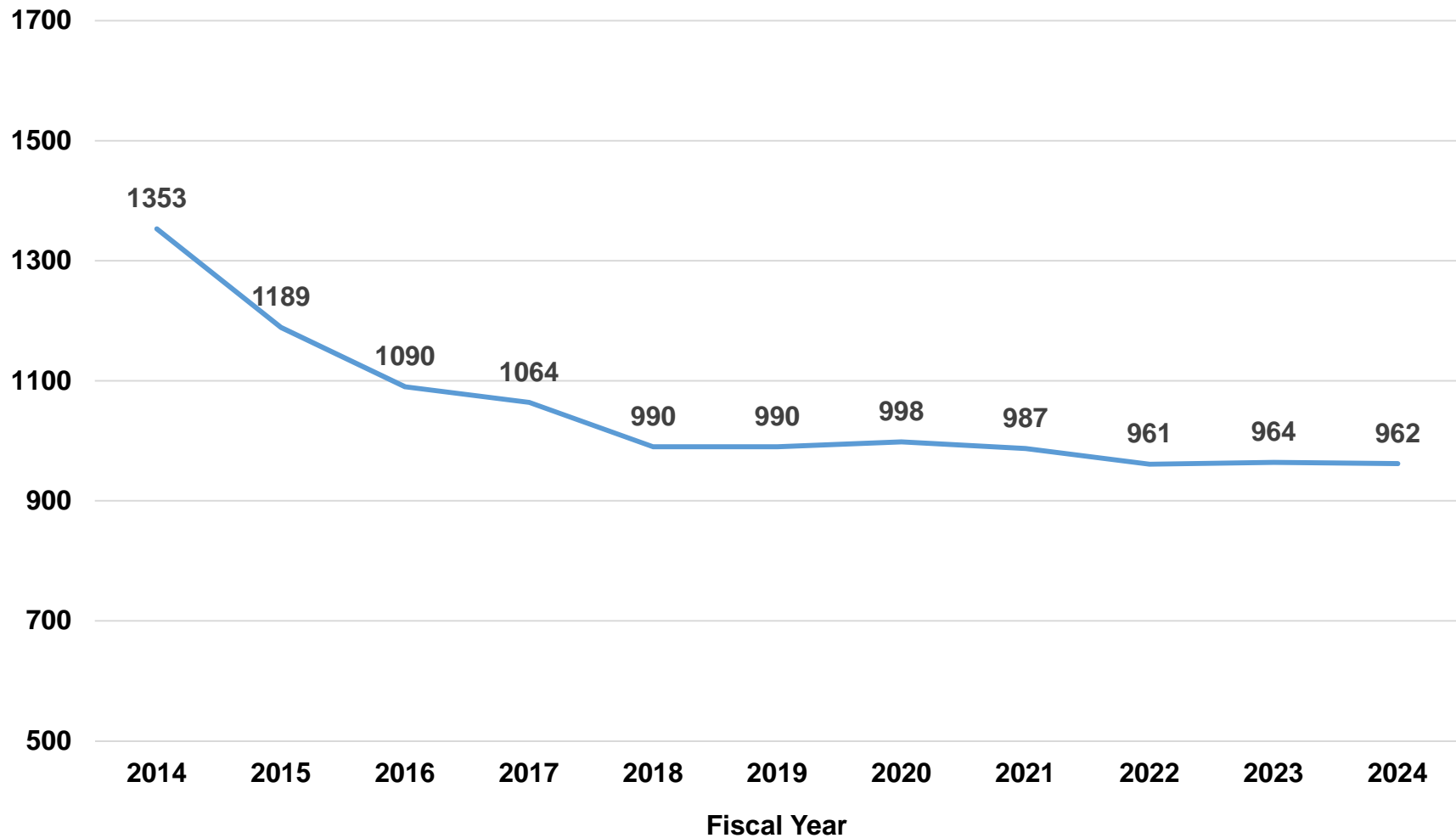
* Actual prison population on June 30, 2014.
This group accounts for 18.4% of the total projected prison population in FY 2024.

Figure 7: Projected Nonviolent Inmate Prison Population



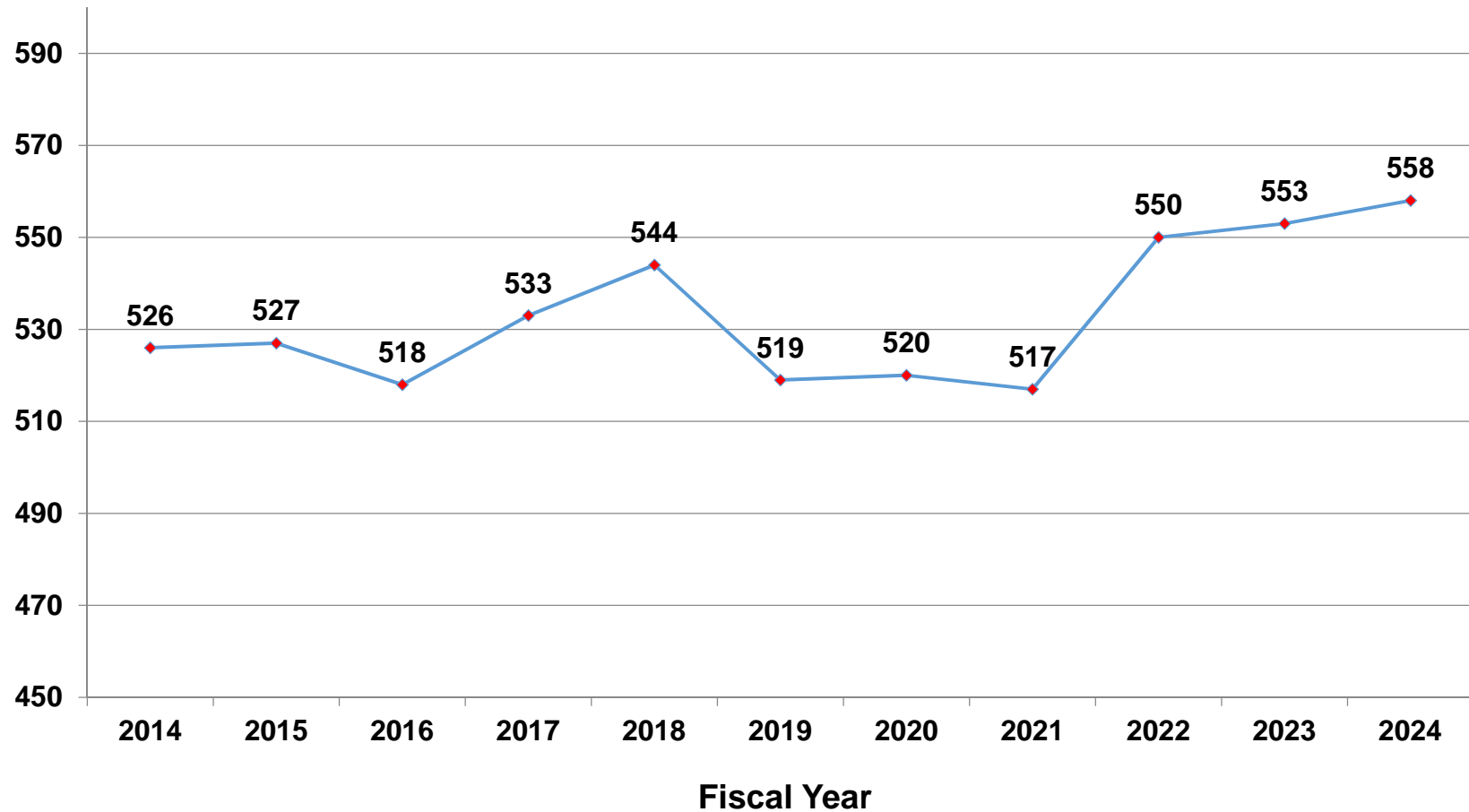
* Actual prison population on June 30, 2014.
This group accounts for 11.4% of the total projected prison population in FY 2024.

Figure 8: Projected Probation Condition Violator Inmate Population



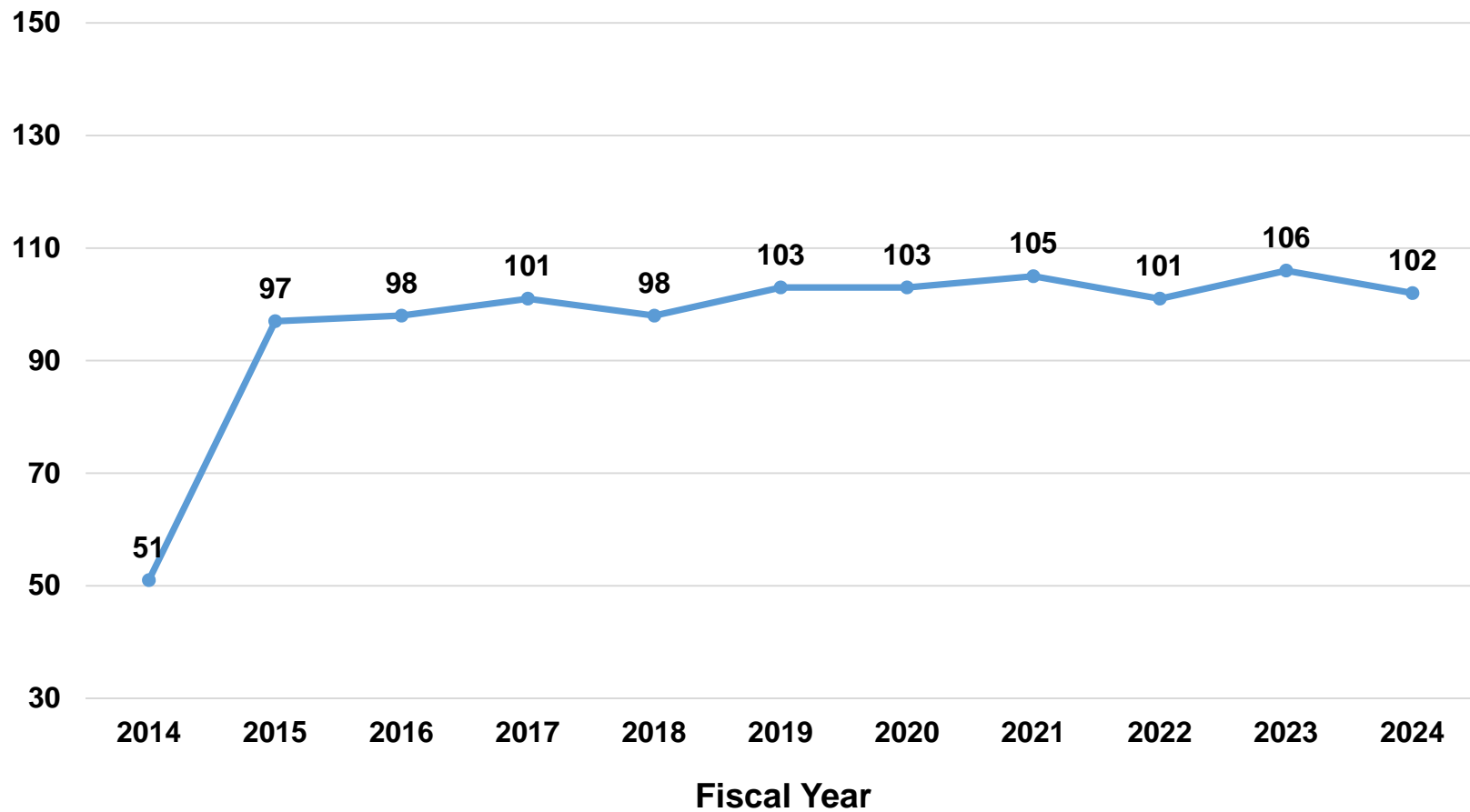
* Actual prison population on June 30, 2014.
This group accounts for 9.3% of the total projected prison population in FY 2024.

Figure 9: Projected Parole/Postrelease Condition Violator Inmate Population



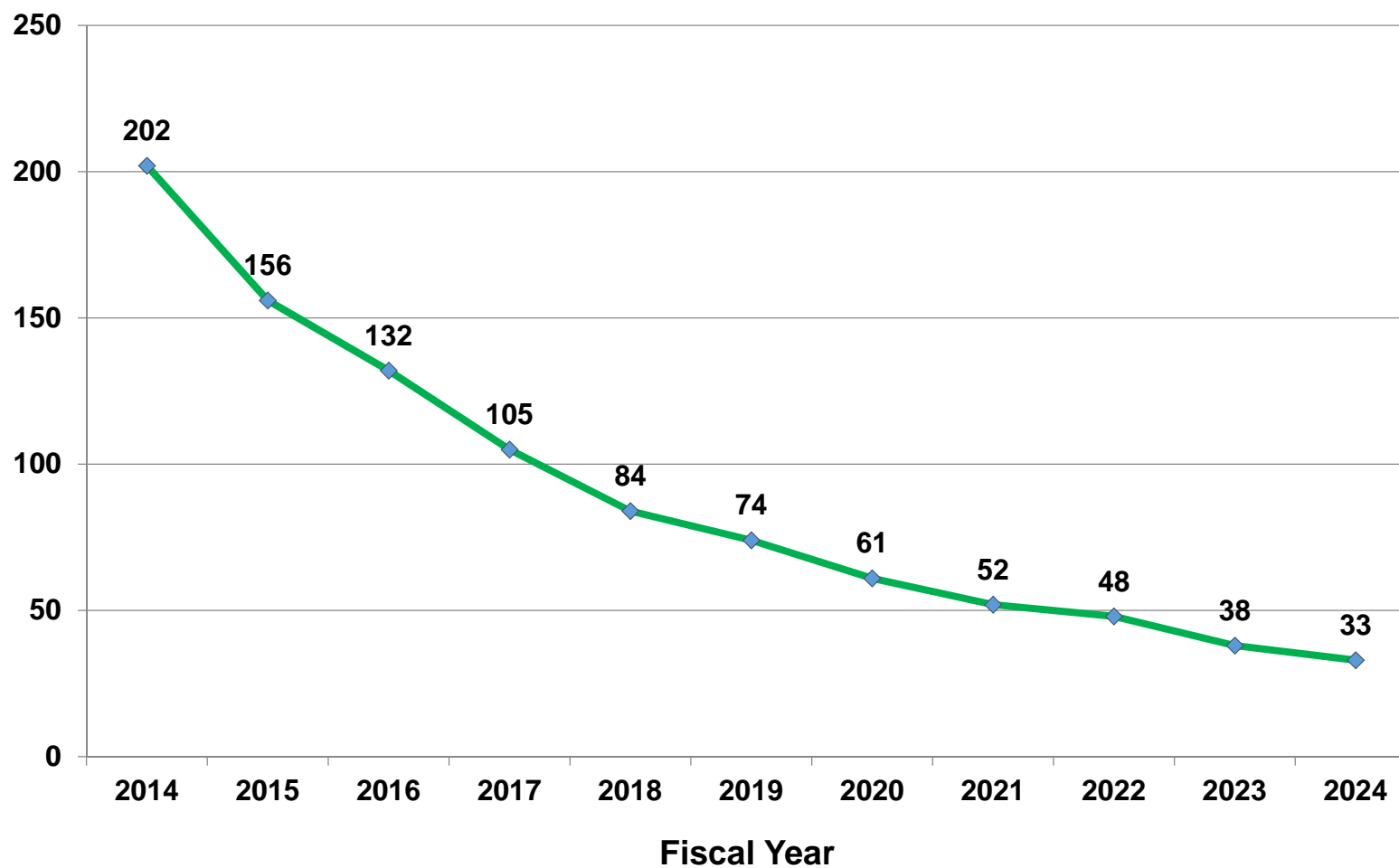
* Actual prison population on June 30, 2014.
This group accounts for 5.4% of the total projected prison population in FY 2024.

Figure 10: Projected Sanction Inmate Population From Probation



* Actual prison population on June 30, 2014.
This group accounts for 1% of the total projected prison population in FY 2024.

Figure 11: Projected Old Law (Exclude Offgrid) Inmate Population

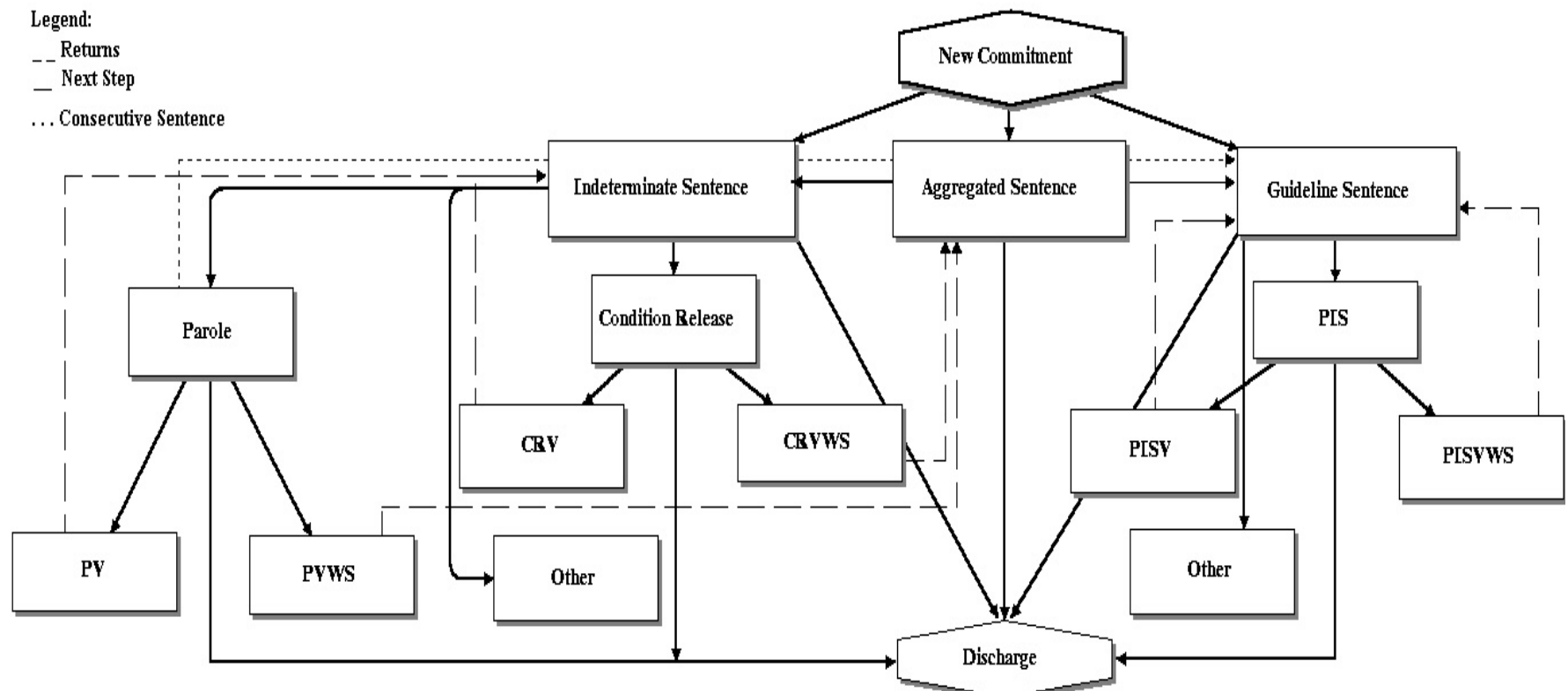


* Actual prison population on June 30, 2014.

This group accounts for 0.3% of the total projected prison population in FY 2024.

ATTACHMENT A - KANSAS PRISONER MOVEMENT SIMULATION MODEL

Kansas Prison Inmate Movement Simulation Model



Note: PV=condition parole violator; PVWS=parole violator with new sentence; CRV=condition release violator; CRVWS=condition release violator with new sentence; PIS=post incarceration supervision; PISV=post incarceration supervision violator; PISVWS=post incarceration supervision violator with new sentence.

ATTACHMENT B - PRISON POPULATION PROJECTION MONITORING REPORT

**Table 11: Total Prison Population Monthly Monitoring Report
FY 2014 Model**

Month/Year	Projected	Actual	Difference	Percent Error
July 2013	9635	9628	7	0.07%
August 2013	9648	9617	31	0.32%
September 2013	9673	9636	37	0.38%
October 2013	9665	9668	-3	-0.03%
November 2013	9594	9594	0	0.00%
December 2013	9557	9591	-34	-0.35%
January 2014	9587	9539	48	0.50%
February 2014	9578	9493	85	0.90%
March 2014	9539	9575	-36	-0.38%
April 2014	9490	9640	-150	-1.56%
May 2014	9494	9639	-145	-1.50%
June 2014	9470	9612	-142	-1.48%

Table 12: Male Prison Population Monthly Monitoring Report

Month/Year	Projected	Actual	Difference	Percent Error
July 2013	8887	8891	-4	-0.04%
August 2013	8888	8860	28	0.32%
September 2013	8898	8881	17	0.19%
October 2013	8885	8926	-41	-0.46%
November 2013	8809	8872	-63	-0.71%
December 2013	8768	8861	-93	-1.05%
January 2014	8799	8812	-13	-0.15%
February 2014	8805	8767	38	0.43%
March 2014	8769	8844	-75	-0.85%
April 2014	8709	8896	-187	-2.10%
May 2014	8707	8889	-182	-2.05%
June 2014	8696	8873	-177	-1.99%

Table 13: Female Prison Population Monthly Monitoring Report

Month/Year	Projected	Actual	Difference	Percent Error
July 2013	748	737	11	1.49%
August 2013	760	757	3	0.40%
September 2013	775	755	20	2.65%
October 2013	780	742	38	5.12%
November 2013	785	722	63	8.73%
December 2013	789	730	59	8.08%
January 2014	788	727	61	8.39%
February 2014	773	726	47	6.47%
March 2014	770	731	39	5.34%
April 2014	781	744	37	4.97%
May 2014	787	750	37	4.93%
June 2014	774	739	35	4.74%

ATTACHMENT C - TREND ANALYSES

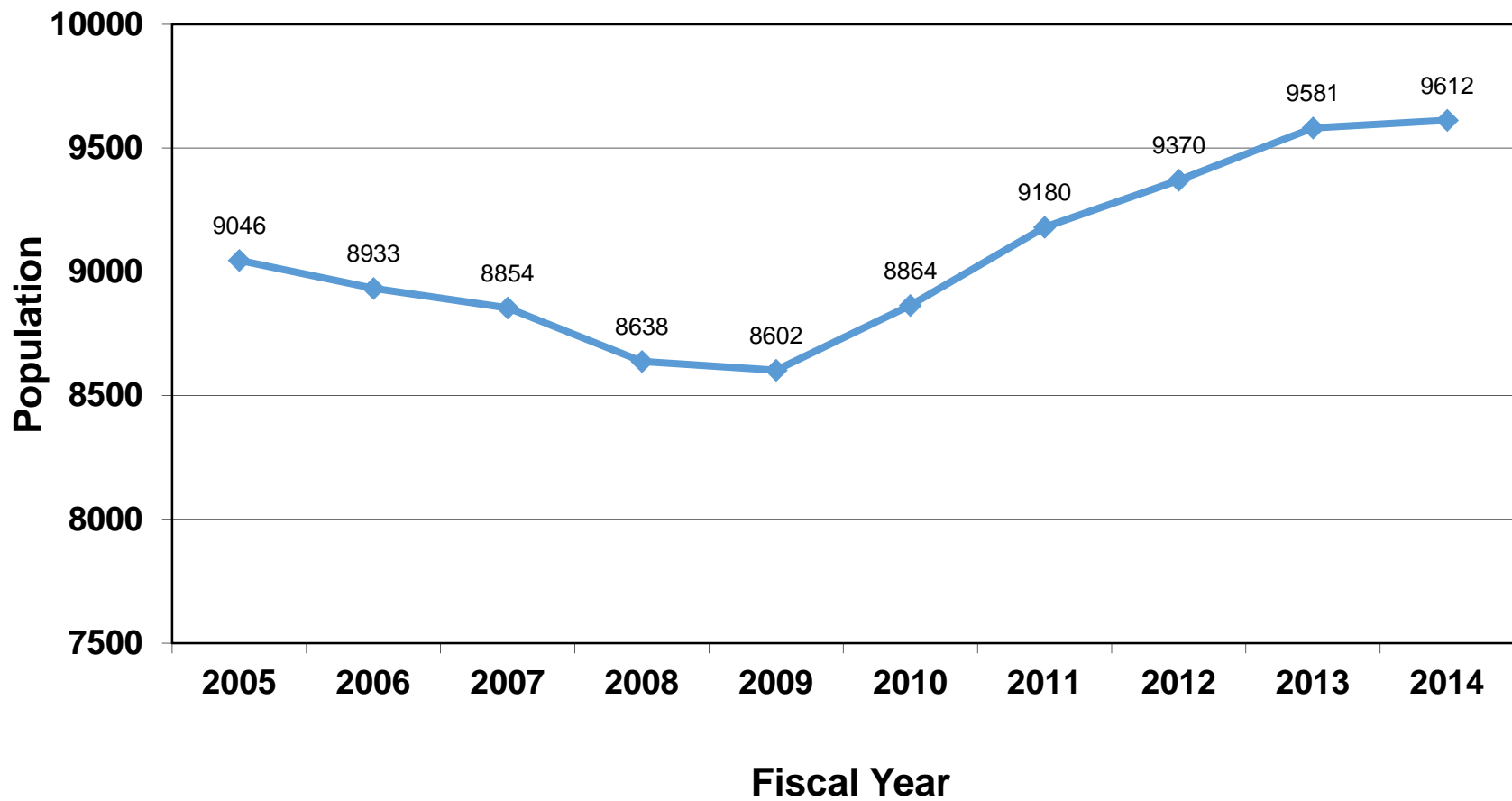
Table 14: Five Year Prison Admission Trend by Admission Type
FY 2010 through FY 2014

Admission Type	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	% Change FY 2014-FY 2013	% Change FY 2014-FY 2010
	N	N	N	N	N		
New Court Commitment	1908	1995	1975	1894	1844	-2.6%	-3.4%
Probation Condition Violator	1717	1626	1682	1629	1368	-16.02%	-20.3%
Sanction from Probation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	323	N/A	N/A
Probation Violator With New Sentence/ New Conviction	84	91	180	198	391	97.5%	365.5%
Inmate Received on Interstate Compact	11	8	10	9	16	77.8%	45.5%
Parole/Post-release/CR Condition Violator	1084	1027	955	1234	1122	-9.1%	3.5%
Parole/Post-release/CR Violator With New Sentence	141	161	141	177	185	4.5%	31.2%
Paroled to Detainer Returned With New Sentence	21	25	19	33	34	3.0%	61.9%
Non Violator Return- New Sentence	0	23	29	28	20	-28.6%	N/A
Non Violator Return- No New Sentence	0	2	2	3	4	33.3%	N/A
Total	4966	4958	4993	5205	5307	2.0%	6.9%

Source: DOC admission files.

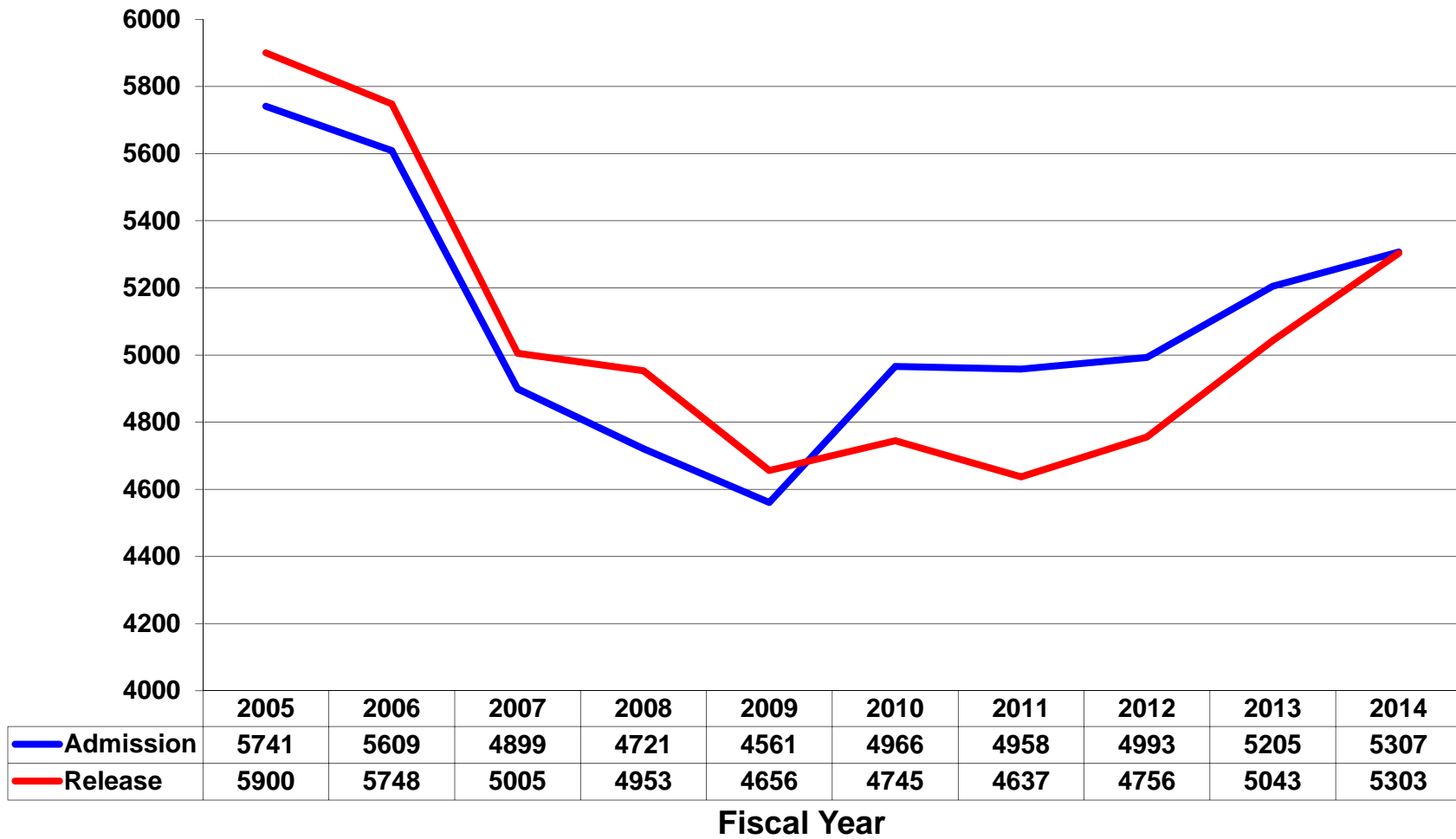
Note: FY 2014 parole violator with new sentence includes parole violator pending new sentence.

Figure 12: Prison Population Trends



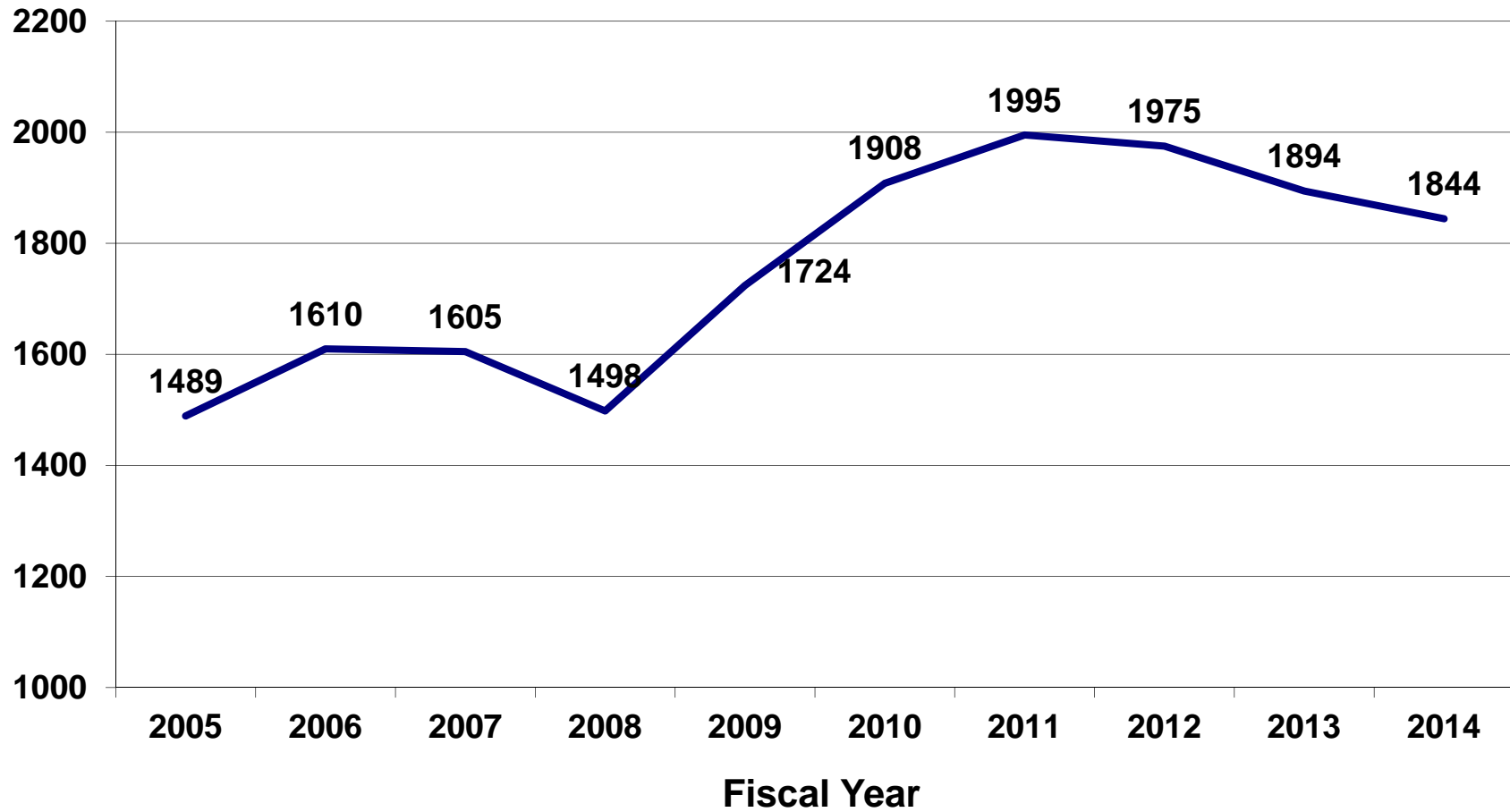
Source: KDOC prison population files

Figure 13: Prison Admissions vs. Releases



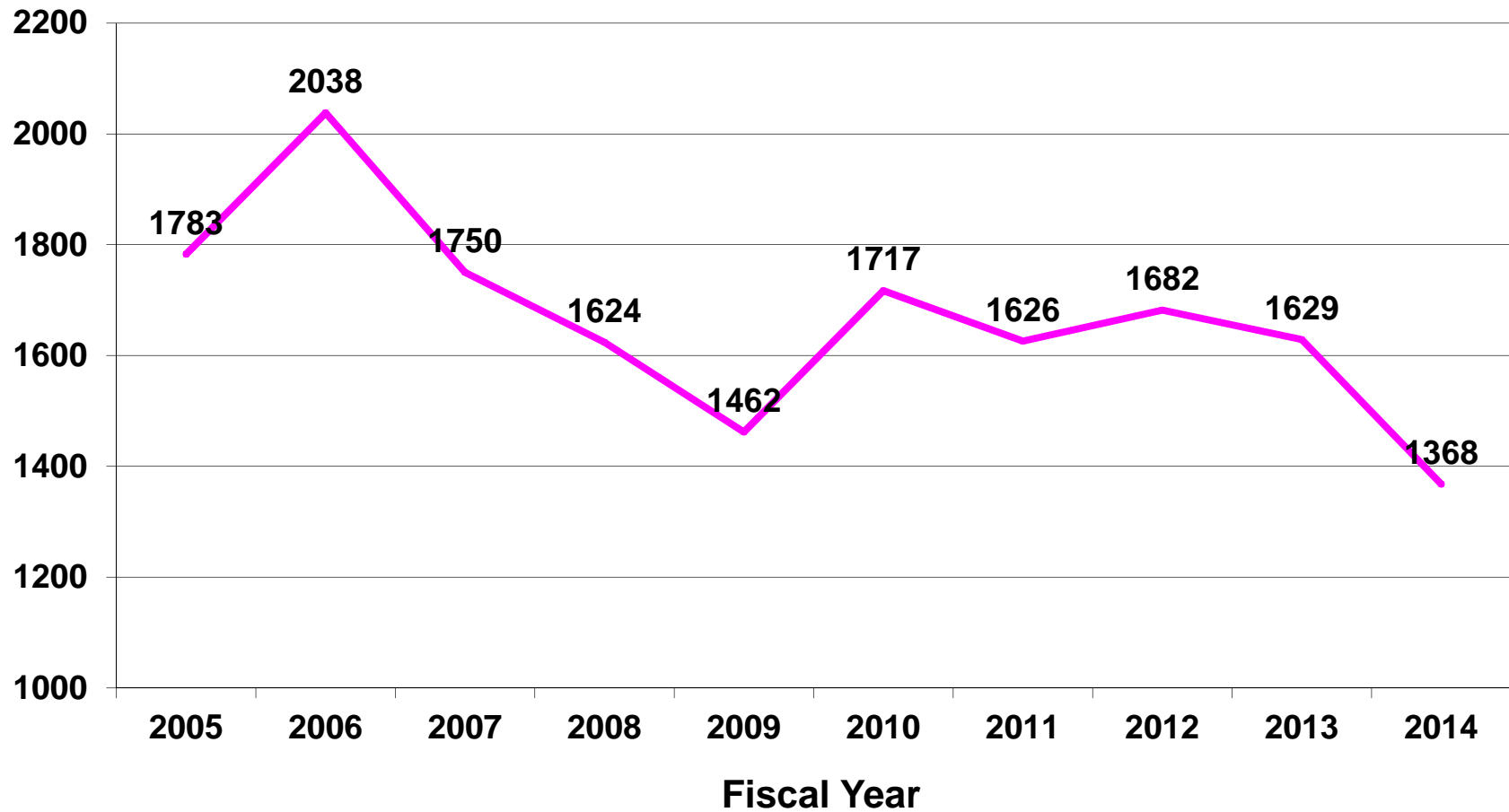
Source: KDOC admission and release files

Figure 14: Direct New Court Commitments



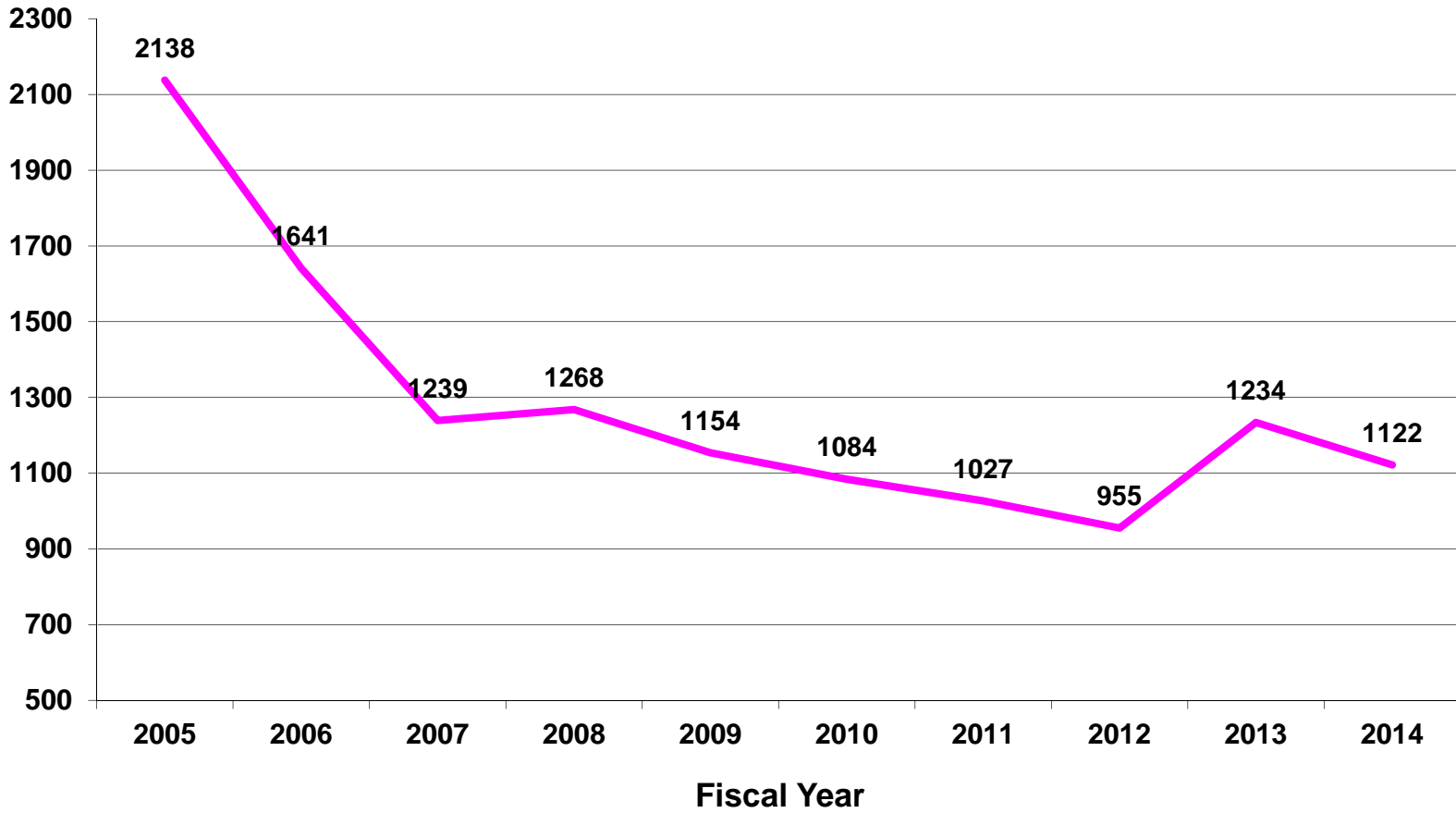
Source: KDOC admission files

Figure 15: Probation Condition Violators



Source: KDOC admission files

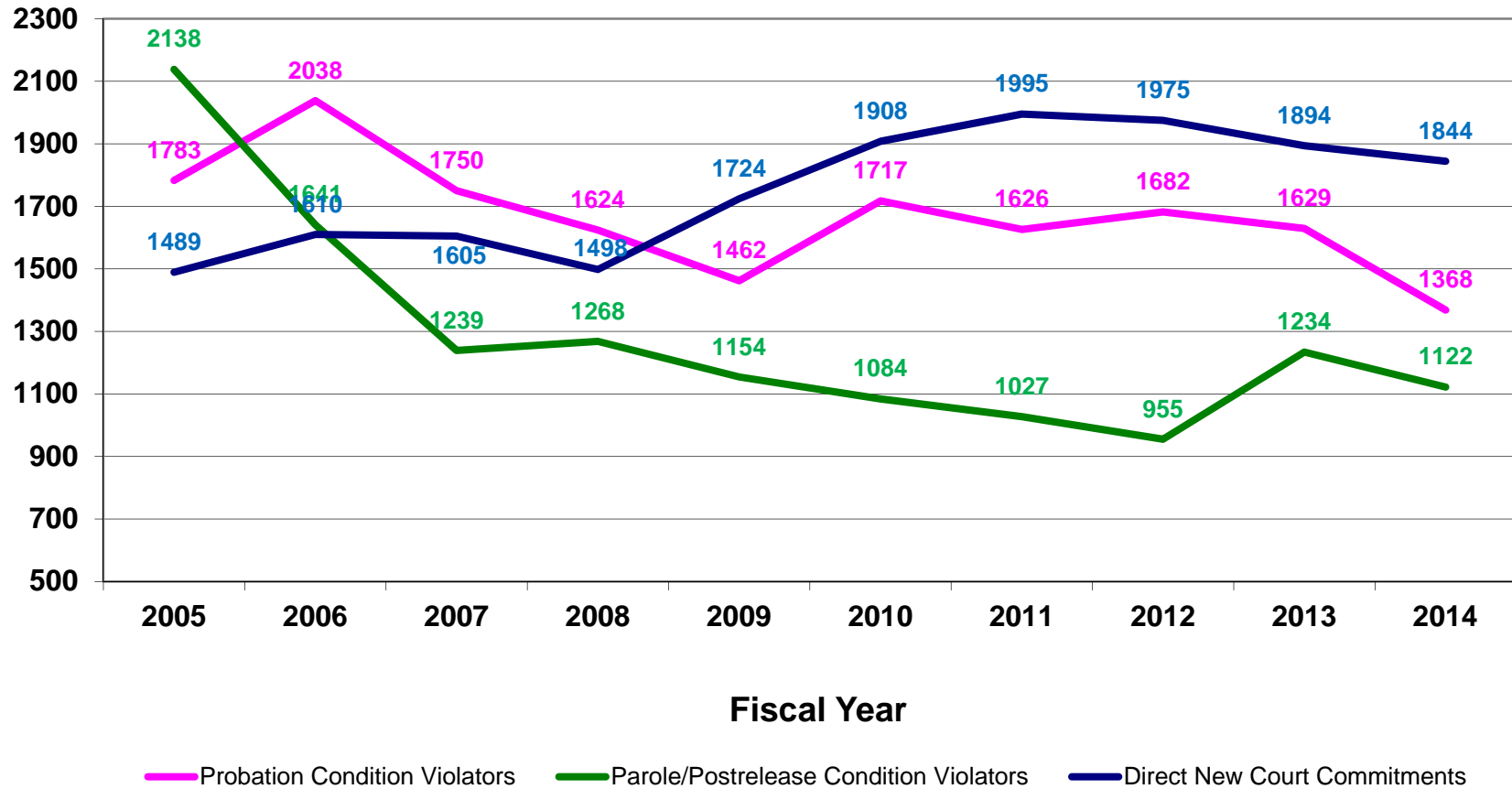
Figure 16: Parole/Postrelease Condition Violators



Source: KDOC admission files

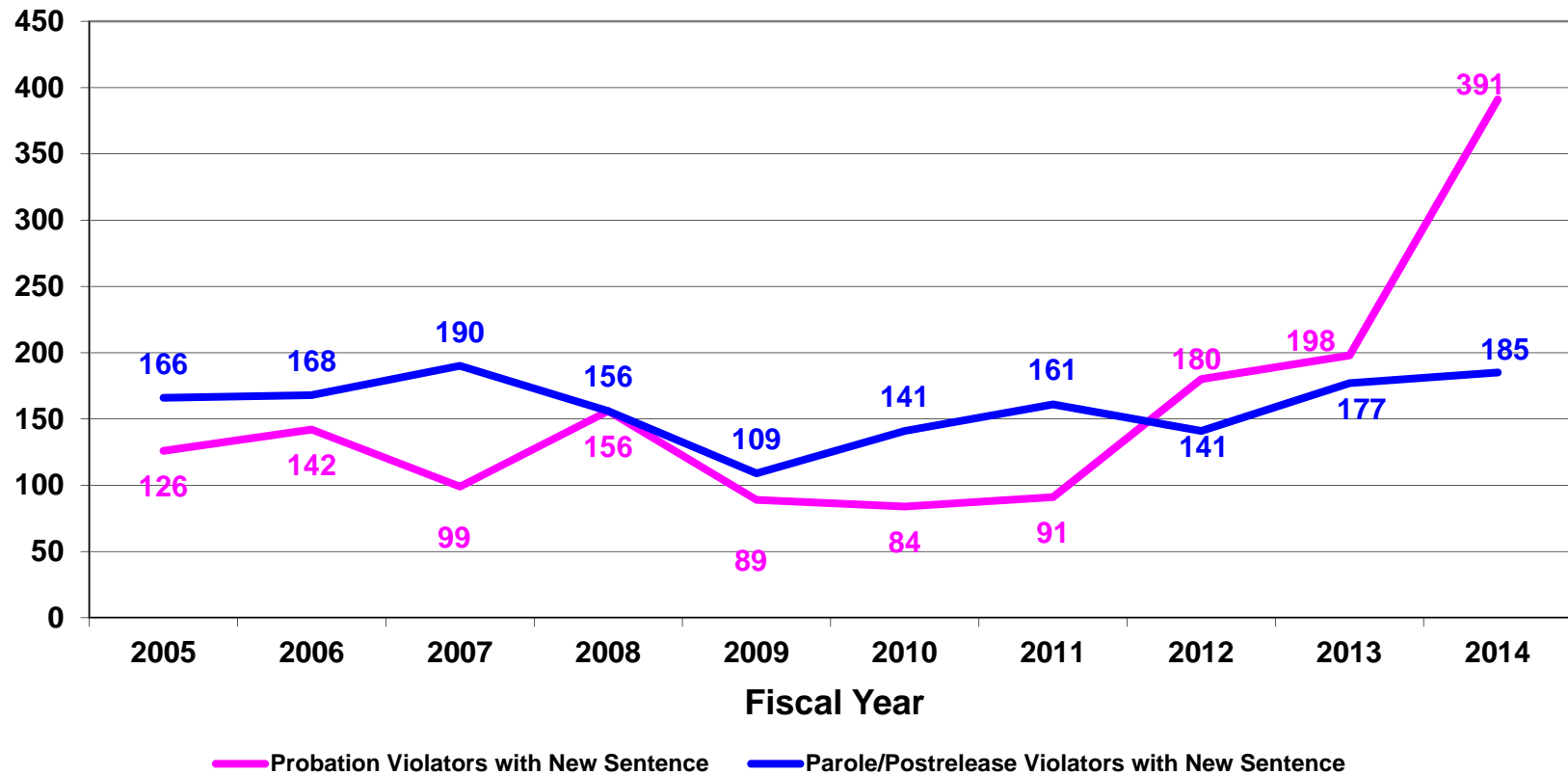
Note: Including condition conditional-release violators

Figure 17: Prison Admissions by Three Major Types



Source: KDOC admission files

Figure 18: Probation and Parole/Postrelease Violators with New Sentence



Source: KDOC admission files.

KDOC has changed probation violator with new sentence coding policy since FY 2011.

KDOC added a probation violators with new conviction. Therefore, the FY 2014 probation violators included probation violators with new conviction.

ATTACHMENT D - GUIDELINE SENTENCING GRIDS

Table 15: Sentencing Range - Nondrug Offenses

Category →	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Severity Level ↓	3 + Person Felonies	2 Person Felonies	1 Person & 1 Nonperson Felonies	1 Person Felony	3 + Nonperson Felonies	2 Nonperson Felonies	1 Nonperson Felony	2 + Misdemeanor	1 Misdemeanor No Record
I	653 620 592	618 586 554	285 272 258	267 253 240	246 234 221	226 214 203	203 195 184	186 176 166	165 155 147
II	493 467 442	460 438 416	216 205 194	200 190 181	184 174 165	168 160 152	154 146 138	138 131 123	123 117 109
III	247 233 221	228 216 206	107 102 96	100 94 89	92 88 82	83 79 74	77 72 68	71 66 61	61 59 55
IV	172 162 154	162 154 144	75 71 68	69 66 62	64 60 57	59 56 52	52 50 47	48 45 42	43 41 38
V	136 130 122	128 120 114	60 57 53	55 52 50	51 49 46	47 44 41	43 41 38	38 36 34	34 32 31
VI	46 43 40	41 39 37	38 36 34	36 34 32	32 30 28	29 27 25	26 24 22	21 20 19	19 18 17
VII	34 32 30	31 29 27	29 27 25	26 24 22	23 21 19	19 18 17	17 16 15	14 13 12	13 12 11
VIII	23 21 19	20 19 18	19 18 17	17 16 15	15 14 13	13 12 11	11 10 9	11 10 9	9 8 7
IX	17 16 15	15 14 13	13 12 11	13 12 11	11 10 9	10 9 8	9 8 7	8 7 6	7 6 5
X	13 12 11	12 11 10	11 10 9	10 9 8	9 8 7	8 7 6	7 6 5	7 6 5	7 6 5

Probation Terms are:

36 months recommended for felonies classified in Severity Levels 1-5
 24 months recommended for felonies classified in Severity Levels 6-7
 18 months (up to) for felonies classified in Severity Level 8
 12 months (up to) for felonies classified in Severity Levels 9-10

Postrelease Supervision Terms are:

36 months for felonies classified in Severity Levels 1-4
 24 months for felonies classified in Severity Level 5-6
 12 months for felonies classified in Severity Levels 7-10

Postrelease for felonies committed before 4/20/95 are:

24 months for felonies classified in Severity Levels 1-6
 12 months for felonies classified in Severity Level 7-10

LEGEND
Presumptive Probation
Border Box
Presumptive Imprisonment

Table 16: Sentencing Range - Drug Offenses

Categories→	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Severity Level ↓	3 + Person Felonies	2 Person Felonies	1 Person & 1 Nonperson Felony	1 Person Felony	3 + Nonperson Felonies	2 Nonperson Felonies	1 Nonperson Felony	2 + Misdemeanors	1 Misdemeanor No Record
I	204 194 185	196 186 176	187 178 169	179 170 161	170 162 154	167 158 150	162 154 146	161 150 142	154 146 138
II	144 136 130	137 130 122	130 123 117	124 117 111	116 111 105	113 108 101	110 104 99	108 100 96	103 98 92
III	83 78 74	77 73 68	72 68 65	68 64 60	62 59 55	59 56 52	57 54 51	54 51 49	51 49 46
IV	51 49 46	47 44 41	42 40 37	36 34 32	32 30 28	26 24 23	23 22 20	19 18 17	16 15 14
V	42 40 37	36 34 32	32 30 28	26 24 23	22 20 18	18 17 16	16 15 14	14 13 12	12 11 10

Presumptive Probation

Border Box

Presumptive Imprisonment

•Fines not to exceed \$500,000 (SL1-SL2), \$300,000 (SL3-SL4), \$100,000 (SL5)

•Severity level of offense increases one level if controlled substance or analog is distributed or possessed w/ intent to distribute on or w/in 1000 ft of any school property.

Distribute or Possess w/ intent to Distribute									
Levels	Cocaine	Meth & Heroin	Marijuana	Manufacture (all)	Cultivate	Dosage Units	Postrelease	Probation	Good Time
I	≥ 1 kg	≥ 100 g	≥ 30 kg	2nd or Meth	>100 plants	>1000	36	36	15%
II	100 g - 1 kg	3.5 g - 100 g	450 g - 30 kg	1st	50-99 plants	100-999	36	36	15%
III	3.5 g - 100 g	1 g - 3.5 g	25 g - 450 g		5-49 plants	10-99	36	36	15%
IV	< 3.5 g	< 1 g	< 25 g			<10	24	≤ 18	20%
V	Possession		Possession-2nd offense				12	*≤12	20%

* ≤ 18 months for 2003 SB123 offenders